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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

Mysteries Surround Navies

National Socialistic Victory

Mediterranean Cordiality

¶ **Another Naval Race?** — Two notes are simultaneously sent to Japan. Three mysteries simultaneously deepen. Great Britain, France and the United States, following recent consultations on naval affairs, add force to the last of a series of attempts to discover Japan's naval building intentions. Does Japan propose to exceed the 35,000-ton battleship limitation set by the London Naval Conference of 1936 (which treaty it never signed)? The three democratic nations call for an answer to this question by Feb. 20. High Japanese naval officers are against compliance. Failing to receive satisfactory assurance, the democracies imply that they will consult together with a view to resuming individual action with the lid off naval limitations. So Mystery No. 1 is: What goes on in Nipponese navy yards?

* * *

• **Which brings up Mystery No. 2:** What went on at the recent Anglo-French-American naval consultations? The almost identical nature of the notes to Japan indicates that a tri-national understanding prompted their simultaneous dispatch. It appears likely that further unified action was discussed. Does this in turn imply that the democracies are preparing to accept the challenge flung down by aggressive and dictatorial nations? The answer to that question rests with Mystery No. 3: What is America's foreign policy?

* * *

• **The buzzing on** Capitol Hill carries this interrogatory note today, and free predictions are that the navy notes may precipitate discussions in Congress demanding Administrative delineation of its foreign policy ere passage of navy appropriation bills is seriously considered. • Thus a naval race, a collective security understanding and a nation's foreign policy may come out of the hat as the three mysteries are dissolved.

* * *

¶ **Epocal Third Reich**—Having had time to recover from the suddenness of the third epochal change in the Third Reich (which took place Saturday when concentration of all military, diplomatic and political power was brought under the National Socialist Party and into the hands of the Reichsführer), the world views with some uneasiness the undeniably complete triumph of National Socialism in Germany. The facts are: Reichsführer Hitler now controls the military as well as political levers of the Third Reich; Field Marshal Göring directs the air force; Herr Goebbels controls the propaganda. Europe is uncertain where the results may lead. Democratic England and France and collectivist Russia fear it may result in a less conservative rule. • Chancellor Hitler's public peaceful utterances however, could lend substance to the hope that his new authority would enforce a curb on militaristic ambitions although other National Socialist theories commit Germany to an expansionist course.

* * *

¶ **Italy's Sudden Affability**—As dust from the German arena spreads over the skies of Europe, shadows beneath Mediterranean waves grow less ominous. Whether Il Duce himself is a trifle uneasy over the uncertainty of German intentions is not to be discussed, but the fact seems significant that Italy suddenly finds her sentiments toward England warming, and even France may come into the radius of Roman affability. Coincident, therefore, with Foreign Secretary Eden's announcement of Britain's decision to crack down vigorously on "piracy," comes announcement of the "unalloyed pleasure" with which Mussolini agrees with Franco-British proposals for such action, and further, that new attempts are to be made to improve Italo-British relations. French Foreign Minister Delbos adds his voice to the hymn of friendship. • Perhaps one of the reactions of the National Socialist consolidation may be a stimulation of entente cordiales in unexpected places.

* * *

¶ **Seven Months in China**—While naval heads in Tokyo bob in the negative over compliance with the Anglo-American notes, militarists from G. H. Q. downward study the map of China, where for seven months the pincers of Japanese aggression have attempted to close on China's vital centers. Even as they study, reports of guerrilla warfare re-echo in Japanese-occupied territory about Shanghai, delaying the Japanese squeeze on the Chinese "lifeline" to the north. Equally disconcerting is the report that ammunition for a year's fighting is heading for Hankow, China's provisional capital. Seven months of fighting—it's not a war, y' understand—find the two armies locked along the Hwai River; the Japanese invasion from the north advanced 250 miles; from the southwest, some 220 miles; with about 200 miles lying between the closing ends of the pincers. • However, the pincers seem increasingly harder to close. Japan's lack of preparation, its economic problems, weaken the grip of the aggressors, while China's growing national unity strengthens the resistance.

In the Boston Section:

McSweeney report calls for stricter control in state hospitals.

Wage reductions continue throughout New England.

Community Fund drive needs more funds to go over top by tomorrow.

Taxpayers' associations come out for sales tax.

***And* News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

National Income Is Up; Still Under 1929 Level

Conference Board Finds Increase in All but Five States

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board reported yesterday it estimated cash income in 1937 exceeded that of 1936 in every state in the United States except five.

Increases ranged up to 38.0 per cent in Arizona, where the total accountable income was $287,000,000, compared with $208,000,000 in 1936. Seven other states showed increases of more than 10 per cent. They were Idaho with income of $234,000,000, compared with $203,000,000; Utah, $247,000,000, compared with $215,000,000; Nevada, $82,000,000, compared with $73,000,000; Texas, $2,506,000,000, compared with $2,247,000,000; Maryland, $999,000,000, compared with $901,000,000; Deleware, $213,000,000, compared with $193,000,000, and Illinois, $4,935,000,000, compared with $4,466,000,000.

As previously reported, the total accountable national income in 1937 was $67,534,000,000, or 5.5 per cent above $63,984,000,000 in 1936.

The Board's estimates showed more than half of the total income of the country was received in the eight highly industrialized states forming the Middle Atlantic and East North Central Region.

The total for the Middle Atlantic States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania was $19,064,000,000 compared with $18,157,000,000 the year before. That for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin was $15,255,000,000 compared with $14,011,000,000 in 1936.

As usual, New York led the list with income of $10,440,000,000 against $10,112,000,000 the year before. Pennsylvania was second with $5,912,000,000 compared with $5,548,-

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Is Placed at $76,000,000,000 by Brookings in Purchasing Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Based on terms of 1929 purchasing power, the national income of the United States in 1937, according to tentative estimates published today by the Brookings Institution, was $76,000,000,000. Actual cash income, however, was less than this, amounting to about $70,000,000,000 for prices were higher in 1929, so that it took more money in those days to buy the same quantity of goods.

"With adjustments for changes in the price level," says the Brookings Survey, "the estimated total for 1936 is $73,000,000,000 and that for 1937 about $76,000,000,000, as compared with $81,000,000,000 in 1929."

The authors balanced approximately a 10 per cent increase in the number of gainful workers to conclude real income per worker was down approximately 15 per cent.

Farm income and a few other wage groups were higher than in 1929, which previously set the all time record for American prosperity. The cash 1937 farm income was less than 1929 but the "real income" which is adjusted for the lower 1937 cost of living gave the farmer greater purchasing power than the earlier year. The 1929 farm income was $9,000,000,000, including $425,000,000 of government payments. In some groups, notably manufacturing, workers were in a much better position than 1929.

Manufacturing pay rolls in 1937 approximated $10,500,000,000 or about $1,230 per worker.

"Most of the employed industrial wage-earners seem to have forged ahead of their pre-depression posi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Rebels Urge Neutral Zone

IRUN, Spain, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Spanish Insurgent regime at Salamanca has proposed establishment of an international commission to evacuate the civil population of Barcelona to prevent death and injury to "innocent" residents of the temporary Spanish Government capital.

The Insurgents suggested that civilians be removed to nearby villages which Gen. Francisco Franco's bombers would respect as neutral. Barcelona, the Insurgents asserted, contained "more than 180 military objectives."

The note prosposed that the commission inspect the "neutral zone" after its establishment.

"The Reds will have to remove all war material factories from Barcelona," the note added, "or else accept the fact the city will continue to be bombed. If we bombard military objectives, it only will bring a quicker end to the war."

[At least 600 persons have been killed at Barcelona alone by Insurgent air raids in the last five weeks.]

Teruel Ruins Yield Find of $6,000,000

MADRID, Feb. 7 (AP)—Discovery of currency and securities worth 100,000,000 pesetas (about $6,000,000) in the ruins of the Bank of Teruel has been reported by official quarters.

Government militiamen are said to have found the valuables while razing the bank building where the Insurgents took one of their last stands before surrendering. The structure was demolished by shell fire.

Teruel is virtually in ruins as a result of the heavy fighting since Government forces occupied it late in December.

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Economics in the News

Oil Resources—Stories of Nearing Exhaustion Are Exaggerated—Still Boundless Possibilities in United States

By H. B. E.

For the third time in as many months I have just read a dire foreboding of imminent exhaustion for America's oil reserves. It appears in David Cushman Coyle's prize essay on "The American Way" in Harper's Magazine. The last remark of the same kind came from Stuart Chase; the first from Sir John Cadman, the eminent English engineer. This last named statement, incidentally, brought me some worried letters from England.

* * *

Not a word of support can I find among oil experts for the prediction.

The forecast seems to come around at regular intervals. There was an alarm sounded in Theodore Roosevelt's administration. T. R. was trying to wake up public support for a conservation policy, and his enthusiastic lieutenants turned into Fat Boys—trying to make the country's flesh creep—for the purposes of the campaign. Why they did so is a mystery. Conservation is a sound enough creed without trying to bolster it up on fear.

The prediction 30 years ago was put out as an official report. It stated that there were only eight thousand million barrels of oil reserve. The report coincided with the development of the automobile; in other words, with a vast addition to the demand for oil. Fifteen years ago, after 15 years of exploitation, this reserve should logically have been used up. Yet another official report put the reserves at nine thousand million barrels! By this time consumption was approaching a thousand million barrel mark a year. Today, therefore, the reserve as stated 15 years ago should have been used up. Far from this being the case, however, the American Petroleum Institute now reports that known reserves are estimated to exceed twelve thousand million barrels! In short, the reserve has been exhausted twice, and yet the amount of reserve is constantly increasing.

Obviously, there is something wrong somewhere. In Wonderland you can "run like everything, and still remain in the same place"; but not in America. The mistake lies in the implication that the known reserves are the only reserves; that technology has given up the task of utilising oil better; that the oil supplies are limited to the actual liquid wealth. All these factors are vital in discussing the future of oil. One cannot leave the matter by saying, as Mr. Coyle does, that "the known reserves are still only about enough to carry our present rate of consumption to 1950."

* * *

The fact is that, ever since the dark prophecies were first uttered, new sources have constantly been tapped. In 1936, 15,000 out of 21,000 wells drilled contained oil; and the oil obtained from these wells alone was sufficient to meet current consumption. Such a ratio of productive wells to new wells tapped is likely to continue. For there is a tremendous area still remaining unexplored—an area about 20 times the size of the United Kingdom. That much of this area would be oil-bearing is the verdict of geologists. They describe the area as "of geological formation which may contain oil." Oil men themselves speak about the possibilities without any such qualification.

And their confidence is not based upon hope, either. Modern drilling methods have indicated that great tracts of subterranean America must be swimming in liquid wealth. An example is East Texas. Under the old methods of drilling the sand did not seem very promising. Six years ago, however, a new drill hit the rim of an enormous buried saucer, and a flood of oil gushed forth revealing a mammoth strike. This strike was due to the greater depth achieved by the drilling. Now the drillers go down as far as two miles, at which depth the oil men have been able to tap oil wells below oil wells, as in the Sante Fe field.

Better utilization is likewise a new source of oil, even though it does not add physically to the supply. The chemist persists in showing how to "crack" more gasoline from crude oil. Nowadays twice as much "gas" is extracted from crude oil than was extracted 30 years ago. In other words, the chemist is just as great a producer as the engineer.

* * *

Even without these aids, a great resource of oil is available in the nation's inexhaustible coal supplies.

I do not want to give the impression, however, that the United States is such a miraculous pitcher that there is no need for conservation. Waste in any form is reprehensible. It is no worse as a social liability, however, than fear creating statements about the national resources, such as have been made in regard to the depletion of oil.

Tokyo Refuses to Tell Navy Plans

U. S. Naval Chief Denies Foreign Commitments or Understandings

Hull for Peace Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Against a background of swift-moving diplomatic events at home and abroad, Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, today firmly denied any foreign commitments or understandings of the American Navy.

And Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a radio address last night, strongly affirmed the need of a positive peace policy. Speaking of the need for re-establishing international order, Secretary Hull said: "No government in any part of the world can refuse participation in this vital task without betraying the best interests of its people." At the same time, Secretary Hull renewed the American offer to cut armaments at any time that international agreement can be reached.

In short, a two-fold front to the isolationists and other critics of Administration foreign policy, who have closed in aggressively in State and Navy Departments these last days, has now been set up. On the one hand, Admiral Leahy denies any commitments; on the other hand, Secretary Hull does not retreat an inch from his demand for American participation in a positive peace policy.

Such statements, it is clear, are the Administration's first forceful reply to those who have been demanding what American foreign policy is.

Statement by Leahy

Admiral Leahy's statement came after Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia had said that the inference had been drawn from his testimony last week that the United States had secret commitments of some kind. The Navy's Chief of Operations then read this carefully prepared statement:

"I am very pleased, Mr. Chairman, to have an opportunity to endeavor to remove any misunderstanding that any member of this committee may have obtained through incomplete or faulty reports of my testimony. . . .

"The Navy does not have in mind any particular possible enemy, but does consider all foreign navies in its study of the sea defense needed by the United States.

"The Navy has no thought of obtaining assistance from any other nation.

"It has no thought of giving assistance in the solution of the problems of any other nation.

"It has no foreign commitments.

"There are no understandings regarding assistance to be given or received.

"There has been no talk of giving or receiving assistance.

"The Navy expects to solve naval defense problems that may confront the United States in the Navy's traditional way without alliances.

"It expects to stand on its own feet in providing protection to the United States and it expects to succeed."

Word From Japan Awaited

So much for the policy of the fighting forces. The State Department, handling the Nation's diplomacy, made clear its viewpoint in Secretary Hull's national radiocast.

His address rounded out an intense week end. The State Department is waiting for some word from Japan in reply to its note, parallel with communications from Britain

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Huge Toll of War In the Far East

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Feb. 7

Although it is impossible to obtain accurate figures, most observers agree that the casualties including the wounded total more than 1,000,000 in the seven-months-old Chinese-Japanese war. The war damage has run to untold millions. The cost of hostilities is mounting for both nations.

In Tokyo last week Gen. Sugiyama, Minister of War, told a parliamentary committee that about 20,000 Japanese soldiers had been slain.

A. F. of L. Council Revokes Charter Of Mine Workers

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor Executive Council announced today it had revoked the charter of the United Mine Workers of America.

At the same time, the Council reveked charters of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America.

A resolution adopted last Friday, but not announced until today, said the A. F. of L. regarded the unions' activities in the Committee for Industrial Organization as "an actual and complete withdrawal" from the Federation.

Both Seek Printers

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7 (AP)—Scattered returns in what may resolve into a struggle between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization for command of the International Typographical Union, were being received at the Union's headquarters today.

Local unions are deciding whether to support Charles P. Howard for re-election as President or to line up for C. M. Baker of San Francisco. Mr. Howard is Secretary of the C. I. O. Baker has urged that the Union keep its tie with the A. F. of L.

Miners Assessed $2

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The United Mine Workers Executive Board has ordered a $2 special assessment on all members. In addition to regular dues, one dollar is to be collected this month, and another in March.

The Union claims a membership of 600,000. Its officers reported to the recent convention that they had upwards of $2,000,000 in the treasury last Nov. 30.

Women Urge Bill To Ease Changes In Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—The National League of Women Voters proposed today to amend the Constitution to make the amending process itself less difficult and more responsive to the will of the electorate.

This proposal heads a list of 36 recommendations for League support to be studied at its biennial convention in St. Louis from April 25 to 29.

Among other items on the list are: International economic cooperation including downward revision of tariffs through reciprocal trade agreements; embargoes on munitions, on essential war materials, on loans and credits, and prohibition of travel on belligerent ships—to be invoked at the discretion of the President.

Other topics for discussion are Government control of the manufacture and shipment of arms; removal of racial discriminations in immigration laws; the municipal manager plan; the short ballot; compulsory education with free textbooks for all children; qualified personnel in Government service; low-rent public housing, and jury service for women.

British Put 'Snow White' In 'Adults Only' Class

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP) — British children under 16 years of age will not be allowed to see the first full length animated cartoon, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," unless they are accompanied by their parents.

The censor refused to grant the picture a full certificate, holding it was suitable "for adults only." It was understood the action was taken on the grounds that some of the scenes would frighten children.

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Unofficial Comments Call Anglo-American Notes Provocative Action

Insist on Equality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 7—While the delay in the arrival of the French inquiry into Japan's intentions in naval building has kept back any specific statement on the subject from the Government, unofficial comments leave no doubt as to the general feeling regarding the American-British-French demarche.

The Japanese press meets the three-power request to Tokyo to reveal its program, with the accompanying warning that failing satisfactory replies the Governments in question will resort to the open-competition escalator clause of the London treaty, with an emphatic "no" in tones of mixed indignation and alarm.

Nevertheless, the Foreign Office was still consulting the naval authorities concerning the reply. Koki Hirota, the Foreign Minister, announced in Parliament that "there has been no decision and I am unable to express an opinion on the matter." He added: "There has been no change in Japan's fundamental policy repeatedly announced at the time of the London naval parley"—the conference in 1935 in which Japan refused to agree to any limiting arrangemept unless parity were accorded.

Blame Britain and U. S.

According to the Domei, the official Japanese press agency, however, high naval officials here met in conference immediately after receipt of the Anglo-American notes and decided to reject the suggestion.

Meanwhile the Foreign Office today issued a statement asserting that Britain and America had already started a naval race. The statement contained a carefully worded repudiation of foreign reports that Japan was constructing 43,000-ton battleships.

The actual words of the statement were: "There is no plan at this moment to construct battleships as reported in these cables." This statement obviously falls short of the assurances which the notes have requested. The Foreign Office intimated that the reply might be sent on Feb. 20.

Insist on Secrecy

The general substance of Japanese objections to the interchange of publicity on naval building plans may be summarized thus: Such an exchange is considered to contravene the often-repeated Japanese naval viewpoint that qualitative disarmament is inadmissible without quantitative disarmament. The Japanese Navy attaches high importance to secrecy in construction plans and Japanese building details, unlike British and American plans, are never published. Moreover, the chief Japanese naval bases, such as Yokusuka and Kure, are far less accessible to outside visitors than leading American and British shipyards so that secret building is more feasible. Japanese concern over the notes is enhanced by evidence of Anglo-American co-operation which is most distasteful here.

Called Provocative Attitude

Nichi Nichi, while its editorial today bristles with such phrases as "An intimidating and provocative attitude," "an insolent attempt to interfere in Japan's independent right of national defense," and adding that the "responsibility of the situation rests with England and America who are both anxious to maintain unjustifiable superiority," plaintively refers to America pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for Britain's benefit.

Japan is deeply committed in the war in China and can scarcely undertake huge naval construction in the near future.

Reich Unification Places New Check On Conservatives

© International

Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch

Named Commander-in-Chief of German Army as Hitler's Aide

National Socialists Claim Full Control Following Reichsführer's Coup

Little Likelihood Of Army Revolt

Party Believes Time Past for Any Upsetting of Hold on Military

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 7—The far-reaching concentration of military, foreign, political and economic affairs under National Socialism effected over the week end is accepted here today as a complete triumph for that Party and an indication that the world outside must realize that henceforth restraint of the so-called "Conservatives" upon the Third Reich's policy will disappear.

From now on National Socialist policy will prevail unchecked in foreign as in home policy.

Significance of the new concentration under National Socialist leadership will be realized when it is remembered that Reichsführer Hitler is now personal and direct head of national defense, Field Marshal Hermann Göring directs the Air Force, and Dr. Joseph Goebbels controls propaganda. Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reich Foreign Minister, and Walther Funk, new Minister of Commerce, and the reorganization of control of economic affairs just effected gives the Party a unique economic instrument with which to work for peace or war toward whatever ends it considers suitable.

Fusion of Party and State

This new fusion of Party and State is emphasized as a logical development which started on Jan. 30, 1933 and aims at the subjection of all spheres of national activity to its control.

This new action against the Army forces produced certain comments abroad suggesting that such a struggle between the Party and the Army is only now really beginning. This idea appears far from true. It sounds tempting, especially as it seems supported historically in the fact that the Army did formerly hold the balance of power in German politics. It was always there in shadow so to speak. But truth is that it has remained so much in shadow that it is questionable whether it could ever come out in the sun again and be effective.

The reasons for this contention are, first that the time for any Army revolt is past. What might have been possible after June 30, 1934 is impossible today, especially since within the ranks of the so-called Conservatives themselves much uncertainty exists as to possible action.

Second, Prussian discipline is still effective and all officers have sworn allegiance to Herr Hitler himself; and, third, the lower ranking officers of the Army are good National Socialists.

Party in Full Power

The result is that just as this incomparable concentration of national powers is something Bismarck could never have envisaged, so National Socialism carries with it a dynamic force which sweeps that Bismarck Nationalism away with impunity.

The Army and to a certain extent big industry are only now realizing this, but that does not disprove the fact. In the future internal struggles in Germany could only come through a disruption within the National Socialist Party itself.

Hence those circles abroad which have hitherto counted upon so-called "Conservative" elements in the Army to act as restraining forces against National Socialist ambition must readjust their viewpoint if they desire to interpret present-day Germany aright.

The new system also indicates very clearly Herr Hitler's political instinct which rarely fails him when dealing with personal questions. He has attained new ends by a concentration of the Army and Party closely bound to his own person.

Commanders on Secret Council

The new military commanders are good generals but at the same time not likely to oppose National Socialism unless something very unforeseen happens. The fact that they are members of the new Secret Cabinet Council is considered by some as an indication that they may exert a milder influence.

Others, however, say that now they have come under the direct and personal control of Herr Hitler their influence will not be so effective. In fact disappearance of the Reich War Minister's Department is regarded as a withdrawal of an important check on National Socialist Party operations in foreign policy.

In the outside world the possible effects of the changes in foreign policy naturally attract the most attention. It is too early yet to draw final conclusion. Something may be gathered after Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech on Feb. 20. But if former developments of this sort can serve as precedents then the speeches in the immediate future will certainly concentrate upon the Third Reich's desire for peace. Further also it is logical to assume

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Church in Reich: Pastor Protests Trial's Secrecy

The News

BERLIN, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Martin Niemöller protested in a 45-minute speech today against the decision of three Presiding Judges to bar the press and public from his trial on charges growing out of his unyielding opposition to National Socialist church politics.

"Why am I here under the accusation of a traitor?" demanded the Protestant churchman, who gained Germany's highest decoration in the World War as a submarine commander. "I've done nothing to justify such a charge."

"You'll find that out later," the State Attorney retorted.

The accusations made against Pastor Niemöller, if proven, are tantamount to treason under the stringent National Socialist laws.

When the courtroom doors opened the pastor's wife and those having invitations from the Church Ministry—principally Confessional Synod pastors and Ministry workers—were admitted, but 10 minutes later they were excluded while the three Presiding Judges retired to consider the possibility of opening the trial to the public. After two hours' deliberation the court ruled that the trial would be closed, and only two churchmen admitted as representatives of the confessional synod.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Rev. Dr. Martin Niemöller, pastor of the Protestant Church in Berlin-Dahlem and leader of the Confessional Synod, appearing before the German courts, is charged with maliciously attacking the State and National Socialist Party, with continually misusing the pulpit for political ends and with openly advocating disobedience to the law.

Arrested on July 1, 1937, Pastor Niemöller has been confined ever since in the Moabite Prison. The decision of the authorities to bring him to trial at this time is generally

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Revolt Menaces Long Reign Of Kansas City Spoilsmen

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7—What amounts to a popular revolution against spoils politics approached its climax in this city last week, and a new member was thereby added to the long list of progressive American cities which have curbed the power of the bosses during the current wave of municipal reform.

A swift series of events has opened the way to an unmanipulated primary in March, and there are consequent widespread hopes that the reigning political machine will be thoroughly uprooted at that time. These developments represent the climax of many years of effort on the part of good government forces, whose problem was rendered particularly obstinate because the spoils system seized control of the modern city manager form of government which had been devised to supplant the bosses.

New Registration

First, in giving long prison sentences last week to election officials convicted of vote fraud, a Federal Judge announced that the community was suffering from a "reign of terror." Simultaneously President Roosevelt asked the Senate to approve his extension of the term of the United States Attorney here who had prosecuted the election officials.

Then on Friday, the voters completed their first two days of registering under a new law designed to give them an honest election. It is a permanent registration law, forced on the spoilsmen by the State to knock out the thousands of fictitious names perennially written on the voting lists according to venerable machine tactics.

The result was a list of 178,000 registered voters today—as compared with the swollen total of 256,000 ballots counted in the November, 1936, general election—this in a city of 415,000 population.

Two conclusions are indicated. The long list of cities which have curbed their spoils politics in the last few years is augmented by another striking example, and the forces of responsible government have reason to claim a powerful upsurge of popular support for their cause. Secondly, the Democratic Party has shown itself to be capable, at least in this case, of a self-purge of local spoils domination where it had become virtually intolerable.

"Boss" Is a Democrat

For it happens that the "big boss" here, Thomas J. Pendergast, is a Democrat. So is the Federal Prosecutor, Maurice H. Milligan, who has indicted more than 180 of Mr. Pendergast's election officials. So, of course, is President Roosevelt, who has just reappointed Mr. Milligan. And so is the Governor of Missouri, Lloyd C. Stark, who insisted on naming a non-partisan election board here to administer the new registration law.

As to bosses, in general, if Mr. Pendergast is uprooted next month they will be losing one of the last of the stalwarts. Since Tammany Hall has been tobogganing, nobody has stood up in New York City to parallel the once illustrious "Boss" Mur-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Drive for Nine-Cent Bread Under Way in New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Standardization of the baker's loaf in one-pound and half-pound units was asked by the New York City Department of Markets today, simultaneously with launching of a movement here to force down the retail price of bread from 11 cents to 9 cents.

"Within two weeks we hope to have bread prices down to a level justified by reduced costs of materials," Max Mencher, secretary to William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Commissioner of Markets, said. "Most bakers have been charging 11 cents a loaf for the past year, even though the prices of materials have dropped from 15 to 30 per cent."

Municipal ordinances to regulate the weight of a standard loaf already have been drafted for introduction in the City Council, according to Mr. Mencher. The new law, he said, would counteract a tendency in the baking trade to puff up loaves with air and thus deceive consumers as to the quantity of bread purchased.

The fact that one large grocery chain in New York City was able to sell bread profitably for eight cents a loaf apparently encouraged the Commissioner of Markets, who already has attacked the price schedule of milk, to lay down a barrage upon retail prices in the baking industry.

The Department had made no detailed audit of what bread should cost in New York City, but had picked upon nine cents as a likely goal for the price-reduction campaign which will get under way this week, Mr. Mencher said, adding that major bakers were pegging the price at 11 cents a loaf and had to devote an unnecessarily large part of their returns to high pressure advertising promotion in order to maintain demand.

"Housewives are much better off saving two cents a loaf on bread they buy than listening to radio programs put on the air by bakers," Mr. Mencher declared.

Quite a different view of the bread picture was seen in baking circles, where spokesmen stressed the reduction in cost of materials had been offset by an 11 per cent increase in labor expense. Moreover, inventories of flour, yeast, eggs and other materials necessarily were purchased at higher prices, and thus the decline in commodities has had an opportunity to affect the price of bread at retail, it was said.

While Mr. Mencher minimized the influence of wage rates on bread costs, bakers held that labor constituted their majority outlay. Wage increases and social security taxes must be provided for somehow, they added, and apparently the only practical way was to collect enough from the consumer to pay these added expenses.

Utility Claims U. S. Evasive

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Electric Bond and Share Company and 26 subsidiaries told the Supreme Court today that a brief filed by the Government in defense of the 1935 Act regulating public utility holding companies was evasive and misleading.

Preparatory to arguments late today, or tomorrow, on validity of the legislation, the utility companies filed a brief in reply to the Government's contentions that the legislation was constitutional.

Simultaneously, the Federal Trade Commission appealed to the Supreme Court in an effort to continue in effect an order directing the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company to "cease and desist" from selling tires to Sears, Roebuck & Co., at net prices it claimed were lower than those accorded other purchasers.

"The Government's brief" the utilities conteded "evades, or misconceives the fundamental issue in this case; misrepresents the position of the defendants in general and in detail; and deflects attention from the real issues by arguing in extenso for propositions that are not challenged and against contentions that are not made."

Referring to another document filed by the Government discussing the setup of the bond and share system, the utilities asserted:

"The factual brief is entirely superfluous to the issues here. It can have no possible purpose or function except to endeavor, by elliptical references, innuendo and misinterpretation, with which it is replete, to create an atmosphere of prejudice against the defendants."

The utilities said that the "fundamental issue" in the main case was whether Section 4 (A) can be enforced. This section prohibits holding companies from engaging in interstate commerce unless they register with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals set aside the Federal Trade Commission's order relative to the Goodyear Tire case on the ground that the contract had been canceled and therefore the controversy at issue no longer existed.

The Commission in 1933 issued a complaint charging that the tire firm was selling products to the mail-order house at discriminatory prices "which enabled Sears to undersell all other retail tire distributors" in violation of the Clayton Act. When the case was reached for argument before the Circuit Court, the Court was informed that the tire company, since passage of the Robinson-Patman Act, which amended the Clayton Act, had stopped manufacturing tires for Sears and had canceled its contract. The court then set aside the Commission's order.

The Robinson-Patman Act prohibits manufacturers from giving special discounts to quantity purchasers.

Alphonse Capone, Chicago gangster who is serving an 11-year prison term for income tax evasion, appealed to the Court today from a one-year sentence which is to take effect when the present term expires.

Capone is under sentence to serve a year in the Cook County Jail when he completes his term in Alcatraz Island, and to pay a fine of $20,000. This sentence also is for income tax evasion.

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A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Westworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the sixteenth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Wednesday, October 5th.

"I am to sit to Master Copley for my portrait, and I am in a dither!" As we dined this day I did recount to Henry and to William of my encounter with Mr. Clarke and Master Copley, and I did tell how Mr. Clarke had bid me to tea, and then had laughed and craved by pardon.

Then we did discourse on the ladies Master Copley doth portray to a marvel.

My brother William did exclaim that if I wanted not the neggar (and I had but said I did not), why not have by pretty phiz (the words be his), so that my grandchildren might see the fair lass I had been.

'Twas all vastly silly, but pleasing, and Henry making no objection, we did command Master Copley here, and have but now ended a deep discourse as to how I shall be placed on canvass.

Ere I return to write down more on this, must I go this instant and warn both Henry and William that they say naught of the neggar wench before Hetty, because, and she did know how near had come help for her at her tasks, there would be naught for it but help she would have. There was a day when serving maids were not so saucy.

Insists on Pink Rose

Master Copley, devastated by my pink taffety, and all most satisfying. He is at great pains to have all just as it should be, such a chair and such a table, and just such a pink rose in my hand, and he most desperate that we get to the task before the time for such blush roses be overpast. 'Tis all but too late already, but he promises he will nurture a rose bush under glass, and succeed not we must make shift to use a fan. He tried one in my hand and liked it not.

Then by mischance he caught sight of this diary, and I did describe to him how I set down my thoughts. Then he was all for it that my eyes did kindle and my cheeks did blush as I did describe this silly labour, and he hot to paint me, this diary on a desk before me, and I, with quill in hand.

I, desperate, did vow that I could not so disgrace my husband who would be but the laughing stock of Boston, and his wife did appear on canvass writing down her thoughts! A blue stocking, am I not, and it does trouble me greatly that Master Copley who has a discerning eye did so mistake me.

Only most reluctantly did he give over his mad idea, and I do devoutedly pray that his rose bush prosper so her return to this conceit.

He will have all right, and none may say him nay. He is a fine young man and I am pleased to put silver in his till, because he conducts most dutifully and kindly to his widowed mother, and his half brother, young Henry Pelham who is also a pleasing youth.

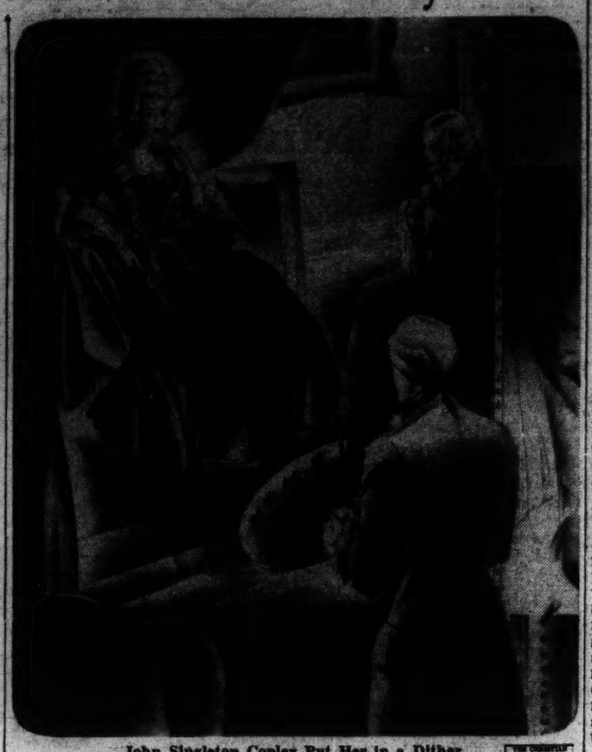
A Natural Painter

Master Copley's art comes to him by nature, and 'tis vastly interesting to hear him discourse. He requests that when I come to sit for him, I bring with me a congenial friend. Master Copley becomes lost in his art, and yet he would have his sitter filled with animation as when discoursing with great pleasure. Whose services I may command I know not. Hetty's presence would do naught to make me gay. Perchance my brother William will add his presence to his great gift the few days he be here.

I vow never would I have believed it could be so, but I shall mark his absence with regret. And when I do think that when his stay at Concord be passed, he goes into the wilderness, and must encounter great danger ere he reach Sir William Johnson's seat, my heart does tremble.

He has but received a book writ by a Frenchman, Monsieur Rousseau, and he commanded in our French barber to read it to him. 'Twas but a merry hour with naught much gained from it. Monsieur Rousseau did speak of "the noble savage," at which I so sure that Monsieur Dupont, our barber, was misreading him, I did lose interest.

Adelaide Stedman



John Singleton Copley Put Her in a Dither

Drastic Labor Curb Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7—Legislation providing for stringent regulation of labor unions in New Jersey is confidently expected to be enacted at this session of the Legislature.

A bill sponsored by State Senator Arthur F. Foran (R) of Hunterdon County is now before the lawmakers here, and since Mr. Foran is rapidly becoming one of the strongest forces in the state Senate, and, furthermore, because he has linked his labor regulation proposal up with a relief-financing scheme, the measure is expected to have easy sledding.

The major features of the bill provide:

1. For incorporation of all labor unions under a state charter;
2. A ban on sit-down strikes;
3. Restriction of picketing to workers actually employed at the scene of the strike;
4. Compulsory filing of annual financial statements by unions showing their total income, how it was obtained, disbursements, salaries, traveling expenses, etc.;
5. Establishment of trade union balances whereby chartered labor organizations would be required to maintain at all times in New Jersey banks a cash balance equal to 25 per cent of the gross collected from the union members during the preceding year;
6. Exclusion from New Jersey of teachers' unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor;
7. Exclusion of all national unions whose purpose is to influence wages, hours, or working conditions;
8. A ban on donations by unions to political parties.

The Foran relief-financing plan calls for registration and a $10 tax on all patents and trademarks. This proposal has the backing of the Republican majority in the State Senate.

The Price of Bossism: Jersey City Budget Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 7—The price citizens pay for a politically bossed town was brought strikingly to the attention of the public here today with an announcement that the Jersey City budget for the fiscal year 1938-39 was put tentatively at $41,659,122, as compared with $38,898,857 for the previous year. The increase, it was estimated, would mean a boost in the tax rate of approximately $3 for each $1000 of assessed evaluation.

As in 1937-38, this year's budget includes an "overlay" as required by the "cash basis," or pay-as-you-go, law, under which municipal government is carried on here. This amounts for 1938-39 to $8,646,718, and is figured on the proportion of taxes not collected for 1937-38. It need not necessarily be had for operating expenses and, with this sum deducted from the total budget, the cost for the actual operating expenses is, therefore, $33,012,404, representing an increase of $3,444,151 over 1937-38. The amount to be raised by taxation is $28,039,348.11, an increase of $1,769,793.32 over the previous year.

The tentative budget was made public by Arthur Potterton, Commissioner of Revenue and Finance, who attributed a portion of the raise in the tax rate to "a further loss in ratables amounting to approximately $8,000,000."

In connection with the salary restorations, it was recalled by taxpayers that practically all the City and County personnel are political adherents of Mayor Frank Hague, Democratic State boss and Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Plea Made to Roosevelt

At the same time, Morris Milgram, Executive Secretary of the Workers' Defense League of New Jersey, in a letter to President Roosevelt made public today, called for the removal of Mr. Hague from the Vice-Chairmanship of the national committee on the ground that he was "one of the most flagrant . . . violators of certain professed New Deal principles."

"Rights of workers to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining, together with the preservation of the fundamental right of free speech, a free press and free assemblage, have been publicized as cardinal principles of the New Deal administration," Mr. Milgram said.

"It was on the basis of these principles that the Democratic party won in recent national elections the almost unanimous support of organized labor.

"Yet Mr. Hague, Vice-Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has openly, boastfully, and repeatedly, violated these rights. You are no doubt already familiar with recent incidents in and around Jersey City. . . . The Workers' Defense League of New Jersey respectfully suggests that Mr. Hague be discharged from this high post."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Feb. 13, March 6, 13, April 2, 10; also shortwave station WIXAL, 19.19 m. (15.3mc), and 7 p. m. (6.49mc) on March 6, April 3, May 1.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 6, April 3.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Feb. 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Feb. 20, March 20, April 17.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on March 6, April 3, May 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Feb. 13, 27, March 13, 27, April 10, 24.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Feb. 20, March 6, 20, April 3, 17.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Feb. 27, March 27.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Feb. 13, 20, 27; March 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on March 6, April 3, May 1.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Feb. 13, 20, 27; March 6, 13, 20, 27.

Foreign Affairs Notebook

Retreat From Rapidan

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Intensified building programs indicate the collapse of the post-war program for navy limitation. This program originated in the 1921 Washington Naval Conference, where a sense of security in the Pacific, following the Nine-Power and Four-Power Treaties, brought an agreement to halt the naval building that had started after the World War.

Washington Treaty brought the Anglo-American-Japanese fleets to a 5-5-3 ratio, America scrapping 17 old battleships, and 11 under construction, leaving 18 capital ships; Britain scrapping 24 ships, and giving up plans for four 40,000-ton battle cruisers, leaving 20; Japan scrapping 10 old ships, 14 under construction or projected, leaving 10. No scrapping for France or Italy. American proposals to apply these ratios to other classes of vessels failed, and competition in cruiser building set in. The Treaty was to be effective until Dec. 31, 1936, or on expiry of two-years' notice of termination.

Geneva Conference 1927, called by President Coolidge, tried in vain to restrict auxiliary craft.

London Conference 1930 followed the Hoover-Ramsay MacDonld Rapidan talks, and obtained agreement on limiting auxiliary ships. It allowed America 18 large eight-inch gun cruisers, Britain 15 and Japan 12. Japan blocked an Anglo-American attempt to abolish submarines and won parity in these. France and Italy were unable to agree to limitations.

Japan's withdrawal notice, December, 1934, brought on a London Conference, 1935, in which Japan's claim for parity barred all attempts at continuing the treaties, but Britain, America and France agreed to limit battleships to 35,000 tons with corresponding limits in other classes, for six years, and to advise each other of all warship construction. Britain the same year made a fixed ratio treaty with Germany and, later, one with Moscow.

Sequel of termination of the Treaties, December, 1936, has been a virtual end to the 1935-6 agreement and reopening of race to rebuild. America today is adding six battleships to its existing 15, Britain 10 to its 15, Italy is doubling its existing four, France is adding nine to its 6, and Japan is adding possibly 4 to its 10.

A Monday Feature

Farm Bill Fight In Senate Is Due For Long Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—The farm bill debate is about to begin. After weeks spent in reconciling differences between the rival House and Senate versions of last year's farm bill, the conference report now goes back to Senate and House. The House proposes to accept the report in a day. It is in the Senate that protracted debate over one of the biggest, most comprehensive and controversial measures of the New Deal will be concentrated.

The new farm bill is really a composite of three or more previous farm bills, loosely fitted together, and presenting different proposed remedies for individual crops. When it comes up the Senate filibuster against the anti-lynching bill will be shelved for the time being, for conference reports have a preferred parliamentary status.

One of the biggest subjects for debate in the farm bill is the provision allowing early payment of part of the $130,000,000 cotton bonus which Congress previously voted for Southern farmers who participated in the program. Farmers who have got a government loan up to 9 cents a pound already from the Commodity Credit Corporation on 1937 cotton, would be allowed two cents more a pound, under this provision, and the cotton would be turned over to the Government.

Agriculture Department officials want the farm bill passed quickly, but they very much object to this provision, which they said would burden the Government with a possible 5,000,000 bales.

Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, author of the provision, said he expected "rough sledding" for the proposal. There are a number of other provisions in the complex bill which are sure to develop extended argument. The bill covers corn, wheat, cotton, rice and tobacco. Over most of these it provides production and marketing control of a far reaching order.

Women's Equal Rights Plea In Senate Committee Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Whether American women can obtain equal rights with men through a sweeping constitutional amendment or whether their emancipation must come about gradually through removal of discriminatory laws from statute books is being argued this week before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The debate centers around an amendment to the Constitution proposed by the National Woman's Party stating that "men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

First proposed in 1923, the amendment has made slow headway in Congress, but its proponents are gratified that it has gained support in subcommittees in both the House and Senate. The Senate Judiciary Committee is now considering whether to give its approval, but at the request of opponents of the measure has delayed decision until full hearings are held.

Members of the National Woman's Party feel it is especially important that the amendment be pushed at this time when the trend in certain other nations is to relegate women to an inferior position, and when minimum wage laws applying to women only are on the increase in the United States.

An important impetus was given to the amendment recently when the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs went on record in favor of the amendment after a stormy and dramatic meeting in Atlantic City.

Opponents of the amendment, which include a score of important organizations such as the National League of Women Voters, the American Federation of Labor, the National Women's Trade Union League and the National Consumers' League, are taking the position at this week's hearing that endless legal and technical confusion would result from passage of the amendment as it now is written.

Miss Dorothy Straus, New York attorney, first spokesman for the opponents, referred to the amendment as a "glib formula," a "get-rich-quick short cut to social justice."

Citing several examples of the multitude of legal questions in regard to debts, domicile and dower, that would immediately follow passage of the amendment, Miss Straus held the shortest path to real equality would be through changes in specific discriminatory laws.

"If it is seriously proposed to extend the field of congressional concern and to take from state legislatures the jurisdiction over these matters I can foresee the time when all other business of the legislative branch of our Federal Government will be laid aside and exhausted senators and perspiring representatives will spend untold hours seeking a definition of equality that will satisfy all the four corners of our country," Miss Straus told the committee.

"We want equality, all of us," she declared. "But we want real equality and we are not prepared to jeopardize the process of orderly government in order to secure it."

"That any women taking a good look at the world around them, in which after all they have heretofore been excluded from a very large measure of direct particpation, should want to re-create themselves in the image of man is beyond me," she exclaimed. "Yet that is exactly what some of the arguments in favor of the amendment propose, namely, identity of the rights of men and women."

A letter from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, veteran suffrage leader, who has long opposed the amendment was read to the Committee. Mrs. Catt and the National Woman's Party disagreed on pre-suffrage days as to the method to be pursued in obtaining votes for women.

The explanation for inequality between men and women must be sought elsewhere than on the statute books, Monsignor John A. Ryan, of the National Catholic Welfare Council, contended.

While the hearings were in progress, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose sympathies have long been with those groups which oppose the amendment, reiterated her belief in minimum wage and other protective legislation, which lawyers say would be banned under the equal rights amendment.

"There is no question that professional people and people who work with their heads should be on the same basis, regardless of sex," the President's wife declared. "But I still believe in protective legislation for women in industrial groups, and shall continue to believe in it until the whole situation in industry changes. Women are not as well organized as men. They are an easily exploitable group. I have never been convinced that they are ready yet to fight their own battles."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

British West Indies

Jamaica

Kingston: Ward Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg (First Church): Church Edifice, River Avenue and Nassau Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.

Canal Zone

Ancon: Ancon Masonic Lodge Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Cuba

Havana: Falcon Conservatory, San Miguel 82, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 24. In English. Spanish translation read at 9:30 p. m.

England

Cambridgeshire

Cambridge (Organization at Cambridge University): University Examination Hall, Free School Lane, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 25.

London

London (Second Church): Church Building, 108 Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 11, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

London: (Third Church): Southern House, Cannon Street Station, E. C. 4, 1:10 p. m., Feb. 22.

Oxfordshire

Oxford (Organization at Oxford University): Oxford Union Society Hall, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 22.

United States

Alabama

Fairhope: Fairhope High School Auditorium, Church Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.

Arkansas

Hot Springs: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 13.

Texarkana: Arkansas Municipal Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 13.

California

Azusa (auspices First Church, Glendora): Azusa Civic Auditorium, 213 East Foothill Boulevard, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.

Fontana: Fontana Auditorium, East Arrow Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Hermosa Beach: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.

Indio (auspices Society, Coachella Valley): Indio Women's Club House, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Florida

Clearwater: Municipal Auditorium, Cleveland Street, head of Causeway, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 13.

De Land: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Jacksonville (First Church): Church Edifice, First and Laura Streets, 4 p. m. and 8 p. m., Feb. 18. Afternoon lecture radiocast Station WJAX, 900 kilocycles.

Key West: High School Auditorium, White and United States, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 15.

Miami Beach: Fisher High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Sanford: Princess Theater, West First Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 15.

Vero Beach: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 13.

Georgia

Macon: Church Edifice, Georgia Avenue and North Arlington Place, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 14.

Illinois

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5316 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7301 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Chicago (joint lecture): Chicago Civic Opera House, 20 North Wacker Drive, 12 m., Feb. 17.

Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Sheridan Road at Elm Place, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Kansas

Great Bend: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Kansas City (Second Church): Northwest Junior High School, Eighteenth Street and Haskell Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 13.

Lawrence (Organization at University of Kansas): Administration Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.

Wellington: American Legion Building, Lincoln and Jefferson, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.

Wichita (First Church): Wichita High School East, 2301 East Douglas, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Louisiana

Lafayette: Lafayette Parish Court House, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Michigan

Grand Rapids (Second Church): Park Congregational Church, Library Street and East Park Place, Feb. 17.

Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, South Westnedge Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Mississippi

Greenville: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

McComb: State Theater, State Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.

Missouri

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Nebraska

Arcadia: Gayety Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Superior: First Presbyterian Church, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.

New Jersey

Barrenas: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Mountain Lakes: Mountain Lakes High School, Briarcliffe and Dartmouth Roads, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 13.

New Mexico

Carlsbad: The Crystal Room, Crawford Hotel, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Silver City: Women's Club, Ft. Bayard Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

New York

Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 14.

North Carolina

Kinston: Grainger High School Auditorium, Park Avenue and Independent Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Ohio

Cleveland (First Church): Church Edifice, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Cleveland (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 3648 West Twenty-fifth Street, corner of Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Cleveland (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Denison Avenue and West Ninety-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Delaware: Willis High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb 14.

Oklahoma

Sapulpa: High School Auditorium, East Dewey Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 14.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh (Second Church): The Grotto, 107 East Montgomery Avenue, N. S., 3:15 p. m., Feb. 13.

South Carolina

Darlington: Liberty Theater, 4 p. m., Feb. 13.

Texas

Edinburg: College Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

El Paso: Scottish Rite Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Houston (First Church): San Jacinto High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Kingsville: Henrietta M. King High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., Feb. 13.

San Antonio (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Poor Pickings For Most Extras

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 7 (AP)—The movie extras who earned most money last year are Betty Kimbrough and Herschell Graham.

Only 16 out of 16,000 extras earned more than $2600 in 1937, Central Casting says. Betty was the high earner among the women. Only three extras earned more than $3100; Mr. Graham earned more than the other two.

Both are "dress extras," and the reason they worked more is partially due to their extensive wardrobes. Betty values her many outfits at $5000; Mr. Graham says $2000 will cover his. Miss Kimbrough thinks she was "rather lucky" to have worked so many days, but Mr. Graham says it's a matter of being known."

Note of discouragement to young folks who might think they would have as good a chance in Hollywood as Miss Kimbrough and Mr. Graham: Only 96 extras—out of 16,000—earned $2000 or more last year. Central Casting figured it all out.

And 76 per cent—or more than 12,000—earned less than $200 each during all of 1937.

Most of the 4,000—less the fortunate 96—averaged about $700.

Flier Reaches Turkey On New Zealand Try

ADANA, Turkey, Feb. 7 (AP)—Flying Officer A. E. Clouston of the British Air Force ended an 1,850-mile flight from London here tonight to complete the first lap of his attempt to break the record for a roundtrip by plane between England and New Zealand.

Accompanied by Victor Ricketts, Clouston took off in his Comet plane from Gravesend Airport near London at 4 a. m. Saturday morning.

Hudson Valley Violets Make Business Bloom

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 7 (AP)—Business is blooming in President Roosevelt's home county of Dutchess—the violets are blue.

Under some 30 acres of glass hundreds of persons pick the fragrant blossoms in the greenhouses that make the Hudson Valley the reputed violet capital of the nation.

By telephone and telegraph, orders pour in to the section around nearby Rhinebeck and Red Hook, seeking violets for St. Valentine's day. Violet pickers harvest a crop of some 15,000,000 blooms every year for the fall, Christmas and mid-winter, St. Valentine's and Easter trade. By truck, train, and plane the flowers spread from Canada to Georgia and as far west as points beyond the Mississippi River.

Review of Income Tax Asked by William Powell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—William Powell, the film star, asked the Board of Tax Appeals today to review federal taxes levied on a 1934 salary of $195,000.

Mr. Powell protested disallowance by the Internal Revenue Bureau of $22,732 he claimed as a loss on demolition of a home in Beverly Hills which he said was a business investment and not his personal home. The film star also asked permission to deduct from his income half of the cost of his wardrobe, which he termed a "business expense." He paid $73,046 in income taxes on his 1934 salary. Today's appeal was from a Treasury claim for $13,433 more.

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Labor in the U. S. Analyzes British Anti-Depression Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—As a solution for the problem of depressions, British labor unions urge efforts to raise the standard of living of people in far-off countries to whom British goods are sold, it is emphasized in the plans of the British labor movement against business slumps recently brought to this country by J. C. Little, one of the British fraternal delegates to the recent American Federation of Labor convention.

American labor has not been so keen for improving the conditions of workers abroad, no doubt because its interests are more domestic. British labor works for a much larger export trade. However, the British workingman's concern in the living standards of lands thousands of miles away, because they are markets for his products, may have something more in it for American labor than has been widely recognized.

Anti-Depression Program

In the main, the anti-depression program of British trade unions as outlined by Mr. Little is this:

"Have ready great schemes of public works with all the necessary bills enacted and plans in readiness to start work directly the present boom eases off.

"Create a great national development while you can afford it, to act as a national reserve which will avoid the necessity of increasing taxation, cutting unemployment pay and reducing social services during slump periods.

"Work with a will to break down trade barriers. Carry out a survey with this object in view, first at home, then in conjunction with the Dominions, the Colonies and the world, and take note now of the areas where the standard of living needs to be raised, and be ready with credit facilities to enable this to be done.

"Raise the standard of living and with it the purchasing power of the agricultural worker.

"Straighten out, raise and extend unemployment insurance, both in regard to periods and salary levels. Raise the payment to the unemployed.

Pension Scheme Urged

"Inaugurate an adequate consolidated pension scheme, and settle the question of retirement from industry once and for all. Prepare for the raising of the school-leaving age, higher even than it is proposed at present, and by so doing cut off the supply of laborers at both ends.

"Deal with the problem of shortening hours of labor, so that it may be settled on an orderly basis, and thus make a contribution towards the solution of the unemployment problem.

"It is to the needs and requirements of the people for a higher civilized life that we must look for our markets and satisfy it with our products."

Two other features of British labor's projects were listed by Mr. Little, both with very small or no duplication in the American labor movement. The first dealing with the gold standard was political, to wit:

"That there must be no return to the gold standard, or the present credit machine will not function properly. We must, therefore, create an up-to-date credit machine now and guide supplies where they are needed. Much suffering could have been avoided in the depressed areas had this principle been observed earlier."

With no labor party in America, labor here has not made an issue of the gold standard.

Unions Build up Reserves

The other point in the program being followed by British unions, Mr. Little said, was the building up of their reserves in good times, as well as their membership, so as to "make it possible for them to take a stronger stand in resisting wage reductions when the next slump comes, and also to maintain union benefits in respect of unemployment and so forth out of larger financial reserves.

The idea in resisting wage cuts is to compel the employer to look around and make every other saving before cutting pay, instead of cutting pay first.

Reserves of British unions now total more than $80,000,000, while their annual income is approximately $50,000,000. Mr. Little's own organization, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, has a reserve of over $10,000,000. Its 300,000 members make it one of the big unions of the world.

American Problem

In contrast with this angle of British labor policy, American unions do not commonly try to conserve in prosperity so as to have larger resources on hand to fight wage cuts in adversity.

American labor is not organized well enough for that, according to various labor leaders.

If only a fraction of the employers in an industry were organized and the union forced this group to hold up wages while the much larger number of non-union employers were cutting, the union employers couldn't compete, it is pointed out in union circles.

"Our fraction would lose all their business," commented a union officer, "and the others making wage cuts would gobble it up. There is nothing in having a high rate and no jobs."

Besides to build up a big war chest against depression cuts would mean higher dues, and while the dues of unions are usually not large, they are also usually about as much as the members want to pay.

Evidently there would have to be a good deal of educating of members prior to financing of reserves for depressions, if they would pay the cost then.

Also in this period especially the expenses of the organization work being done have called heavily on the resources of many unions.

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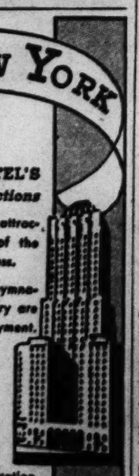

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'American Mother' Contest Is Opened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Nominations for "American Mother of 1938" will be received at the headquarters of the Golden Rule Foundation Mothers' Day Committee in the Lincoln Building, New York city, up to midnight of March 31.

Anyone may nominate a mother, the choice to be based on a successful record as a mother not in the size of the family but in character and adjustment of the individual children, characteristics of courage, kindness, honesty, moral strength, patience, and industry, an attractive personality able to meet people readily and make friends easily, and a sense of social responsibility for community and world relationships.

An additional recommendation for a candidate will be active participation in some community or national project for social betterment, peace, or other altruistic cause.

There is no cash award, but the woman chosen will act as spokesman for the committee at the observance of Mothers Day in May, when an appeal is made for gifts to welfare institutions.

The Foundation instituted the project in 1935 and holders of the title have been Mrs. Fletcher M. Johnson of Gainesville, Ga., Mrs. James Richard Smith of Pomona, Calif., and Mrs. Carl Gray of New York city.

Ministers Plan War Pledge Renewal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Christian ministers and Jewish rabbis who in 1935 solemnly pledged themselves to renounce war and never to suport a future conflict are calling a conference on March 1 at the Broadway Tabernacle Church. Replies to the invitations to the conference indicate that the religious leaders are standing by their convictions expressed in the covenant of peace three years ago. Of the 274 original signers, 210 still live in the metropolitan area. Out of 127 replying, 125 declare that their conviction is "stronger than ever." The Rev. Allan Knight Chalmers of the Broadway Tabernacle Church says:

"If anything, the group is more firmly fixed than before in a personal determination to stand for peace and to refuse to participate in war. We are in a more difficult world in which to say that, and our stand meets more vigorous questioning than when we took it. We propose, therefore, to get together for this day of fellowship, group worship, conference, and consecration. Plans call for a period of quiet, meditation, and group worship in the morning, with discussion led by different men in the afternoon, leading up to a public service of reconsecration in the evening."

There's a Rainbow Over Utah

Ewing Galloway

Nonnezoshi or the Rainbow Natural Bridge

This Freak of Nature Is Located in the 1,500,000-Acre Region Set Aside as an Indian Sanctuary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In setting aside 5,000,000 acres of wild country for the American Indian protected against the intrusion of mechanized civilization, officials of the Department of the Interior reveal that establishment of such "quiet zones" may constitute a boon to whites as well as Indians.

The largest area is the 1,500,000-acre Rainbow Bridge region on the Navajo Reservation, in Arizona and Utah. The establishment of these wild and roadless areas marks the last frontier behind which the Indian may rest secure for a time against the encroachment of a tempo he has never uniformly accepted.

Geologists to Fathom Deep Sea Canyons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Geological research projects ranging from exploration of mysterious submarine canyons off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to determination of the age of rocks by measuring their helium content will be sponsored by the Geological Society of America this year through grants made possible by the bequest of Dr. Richard A. F. Penrose, former President of the Society.

Canyons Two Miles Deep

Three projects are concerned with study of geologic conditions on the ocean floor with a grant of $10,300 to Prof. F. P. Shepard of the University of Illinois working in cooperation with the Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California. Seven researchers headed by Professor Shepard will carry on investigation of physiography, current dynamics and sedimentation on the ocean floor off the California coast.

Submarine canyons are found beneath ocean waters in many parts of the world to depths as great as 12,000 feet, or more than two miles. How they were formed is a problem long a puzzle to geologists. Some hold they were carved by wind, running water and other erosive forces at times when the seas temporarily withdrew.

Others believe they were gouged out by icy waters laden with debris which flowed off the edges of continents during the glacial era and sank to the ocean floor. Because of the physical difficulties involved, intensive studies of the problem at first hand have not been attempted until now.

While Professor Shepard conducts studies on the Pacific coast, Arthur C. Veatch, New York consulting geologist, will work off the Atlantic coast under a grant of $1000.

Helium Tells Rocks' Age

Prof. Alfred C. Lane of Tufts College receives a fresh grant of $6300 to continue his studies toward developing a method of learning the age of rocks by determining the amount of helium they contain. The work is being done at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the assistance of physical chemists, and when finished, Professor Lane believes the age of the earth in terms of years can be more accurately determined.

The origin of certain oval depressions along the coast of the Carolinas has long been in doubt. Some geologists believe they were splashed out by meteors that plunged deeply into unconsolidated, loose rock material. Prof. W. F. Prouty of the University of North Carolina has been granted $1000 to study these depressions. He will be equipped with magnetic instruments which should enable him to locate any meteorites, since they are composed mostly of iron and nickel.

Other grants awarded go to Dr. Roger Revelle, Scripps Institution of Oceanography; Prof. Marshall Kay of Columbia; Dr. Robert T. Hill of Dallas, Texas; Prof. John T. Lonsdale of Iowa State College; Prof. George Schwartz, University of Minnesota; A. E. Sandberg, University of Cincinnati; Prof. Frank M. Swartz, Pennsylvania State College; Prof. Raymond E. Peck, University of Missouri; Dr. William C. Putnam, Los Angeles Junior College; Dr. Horace R. Blank, Waco, Texas; and Dr. Nelson H. Darton of Washington, D. C.

N. Y. Relief Set at $305,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Unemployment relief cost for New York City this year is placed at $305,000,000 in a tentative report by the Board of Survey named by Mayor La Guardia and put before him today. The Board also stresses that, although the allowances granted here are higher than those in any other of the nation's 10 largest cities, they are 40 per cent below a maintenance standard of living and from 15 to 25 per cent below an emergency standard.

The report holds, however, that before any increase in these allowances can be made, means for a simultaneous rise of additional relief funds must be found and consent of the Federal and State Governments obtained to increase their contributions to New York City emergency aid.

The report, viewed in connection with a survey by the Home Relief Division of the City Department of Welfare showing that more than 500,000 children here are members of families wholly dependent on public relief for the prime essentials was seen by welfare workers as affording a panorama of economic and social conditions in this second largest city in the world.

Together, the two reports were declared to indicate that (1) more adequate relief measures must be devised, irrespective of the financial cost, or (2) greater progress than has heretofore been achieved must be registered in meeting the needs of all classes of labor, and that this must be done immediately.

One of Most Serious Problems

Social workers saw the want among children caused by unemployment in the families to which these children belong as one of the most perplexing and serious problems the city, the State and the Nation faces.

William Hodson, Welfare Commissioner, discussing this phase of the situation, estimated that approximately 241,000 boys and girls under 16 years old were receiving aid through the Home Relief Division of the Department of Welfare. This compares with an estimated population of 1,629,188 children under 16 years old in New York City.

Mr. Hodson stressed the importance of the provision being made for these children to find work at living wages when they had completed their schooling, declaring that unless this were done the city's present efforts to take care of them would have been useless. He, however, strongly defended the relief program under the La Guardia Mayoralty.

"The home relief program, like that of the Board of Child Welfare, has served to cut down the number of children who would otherwise have been sent to institutions," Mr. Hodson continued. "Had the city since 1934 not provided continuous relief, homes would have been broken up and children sent to institutions by the thousands.

"By giving purchasing power to parents deprived by the catastrophe of mass unemployment of the ability to care for their children, it has been possible to keep families together."

Mr. Hodson declared that while he had no brief for relief as a way of living, he regretted that many children have grown up knowing no other form of existence.

The Real Tragedy

"That is a tragedy," he said. "It is not the act of taking relief, but it is the joblessness—the fact that a man cannot go out and work to support his family—that constitutes the tragedy. Through relief, it has been possible to keep children at home, to go to school and lead as normal a family existence as was possible under the circumstances.

"The basic question, however, is whether recovery will proceed to the point where it will be possible to give jobs to the parents of these children and to the children when they have finished their education. Everything else is incidental."

Mayor La Guardia's Survey Commission offers many recommendations for the reorganized Department of Welfare. It placed the normal minimum requirement for industrial service and manual workers for a family of four in March, 1937, at $116.64 and the emergency standard at $83.31. As compared with this, cash and other aid granted to home relief families of four during the same month were valued at $51.16. Since then, however, the rent allowance has been increased by $6.50. It favors a clothing allowance of $12.70 a month to families of four and $1.90 a month for "personal expenses."

The Board also recommends among other things the establishment of a permanent city-wide planning and co-ordinating council to find employment for recipients of public aid and to help them regain their skill and morale. It would make appropriations for relief on a quarterly or annual basis rather than monthly, as at present, and favors greater correlation of the city's welfare program with those of the State and National Governments through such a council.

The Mayor's Commission was headed by Peter Grimm, President of William A. White and Sons,

Economics Field Widens for Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Housekeepers of today are more eager to learn what goes into a manufactured product than in Clark Gable's breakfast menu, Miss Edith Barber, food writer and consultant, told the New York Home Economics Women in Business at a consumer conference. The women who work with various commercial concerns agreed that buyers are demanding to be informed about the truth of manufactured products and that they are more concerned with quality than with price.

There is expansion of home economics departments in the business field, 12 eastern companies having added such services in the past year, while 15 other other companies have increased their staffs by 29 women. Members of the organization note that the greatest opportunities for women now entering the field are in style and textile fields, bakeries, service departments, restaurants, and concerns manufacturing housekeeping equipment.

N. Y. Tax Roll Up $50,602,600

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—New York City's tax rolls for 1938 total $16,650,297,794, or $50,602,600 more than for 1937, according to the final assessment valuation the Tax Commission today has ready for rate-fixing by the City Council before March 1.

The Commission, revised charter successor to the Board of Taxes and Assessments, reports a decline in valuation on ordinary real estate of $38,469,530, while that on utility properties increased $119,334,750 over last year. This is a reflection of the Fiorello H. La Guardia mayoralty program to reappraise corporate holdings through price trend and revaluation studies by qualified engineers. Special franchise assessments, fixed by the State Tax Commission, decreased $30,262,620, the report states.

Citizen Commission

William Stanley Miller, President of the City tax body, also disclosed that, in line with the La Guardia plan for slum clearance and low-cost housing by municipal subsidy now under consideration, a citizen commission is under advisement by the Mayor to implement the City's program in connection with "thousands of properties in crying need of rehabilitation or modernization."

The modernization move with its five-year tax exemption provision already has resulted in wide improvements and alterations, Mr. Miller said, with 800 exemption applications filed for 880 parcels having a total valuation of $60,800,500.

Mr. Miller reported many favoring signs in the real estate market, saying that foreclosures had fallen off to the lowest point in five years, vacancies are being filled, and that there was "a healthy demand for business and residential properties."

High Interest Rate

He took strong exception to the prevailing average mortgage rate of 5.1 per cent in the City, however, holding that analysis of charges on real estate showed that in 90 per cent of the cases this was the heaviest item. Arguing against the accepted theory that when property does not pay, taxes should be lowered and the interest rate left undistured, he declared it was "manifestly unfair" for financial institutions engaged in lending money to maintain that an intesest return of from 5 to 6 per cent must be paid, whereas the 2% per cent charged by the City for services rendered was regarded as "confiscatory."

Savings banks, he continued, determined that when a citizen deposited $5,000, "the just, fair and equitable return" was 2 per cent, but when the same citizen owned a piece of property upon which the same bank held a $5,000 mortgage, "the just, fair and equitable return" was either 5, 5½ or 6 per cent, even though the income from the property in question would not stand this interest rate, making it a "definite invitation to default and foreclosure."

Councilmanic action on the tax rate now is bound up in a court action on the status of the City budget passed last year, which Mayor La Guardia holds invalid and has superseded since Jan. 1 with a new budget that totals $800,000 less than the first. His stand was rejected by Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan last week and the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

College Recruiting Schemes Deplored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Competition carried on by American colleges and universities for recruiting students was attacked by Dr. Walter A. Jessup, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in the institution's thirty-second annual report today.

"We are familiar," said Dr. Jessup, "with the inducements offered to promising athletes; but we may be astonished that drum majors and tuba players now find themselves possessed of special talents with a marketable value in the college field." He praised educational institutions that select students best adapted to their particular programs; but he deplored "the evil thread which runs through the fabric of recruitment devices" tending to exploit the student.

"Jobs and scholarships are dangled before the eyes of impecunious high-school pupils," he noted. "Fraternities and sororities vie in recruiting students who can pay their bills and bring glory (in press notices) to a chapter."

Pressure upon college officials to maintain large enrollments, on the ground that a slump in numbers affects institutional morale adversely, is at the root of much competitive practice, Dr. Jessup indicated.

"No college can be free from the necessity of competing with other institutions," he continued. "The means adopted have perforce included some consideration of the relation of the college to the general public; for the typical college, beset on every hand with competition, must vie with its neighbors for public approval.

"In consequence, it has adopted devices common to other competitive social and economic enterprises. It has employed publicity agents; it has pressed its alumni into service as recruiting officers; it has issued neat and none too modest printed matter to attract students; its 'follow-up' system often is very efficient indeed, and it has deemed itself forced to do these things by a feeling that it must struggle if it is to survive and go forward."

Grants amounting to $106,700 for 21 special research projects in education were made to American and Canadian colleges in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, the report showed.

The Foundation's income for the year was $1,318,419. Disbursements included $1,999,558 for retiring allowances and for widows pensions; and $91,816 for studies conducted by the Division of Educational Inquiry.

Total resources of the Foundation on June 30 were $28,843,010, upon which the investment return was 4.29 per cent, as compared with 4.25 per cent for the preceding year. The major portion of investments were in the form of bonds and preferred stocks.

Chicago Suburbs Outstrip City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—This city may be growing, but in some respects its growth is like that of a balloon—as it gets bigger on the outside the empty part gets bigger too. In other words, Chicago, like many large cities, is growing into its suburbs. The suburbs are growing much more rapidly than the city, and while the population of the city proper is increasing some, there actually are areas which are losing.

One risk of this sort of development, Robert Kingery, Director of the Chicago Regional Planning Commission, told the City Club here the other day, is that the city's blighted areas will tend to extend farther and farther into the residential region. Unless this migration is checked, he says, the city population will decrease. In effect the blighted areas "chase" people right out into the suburbs.

One reason for this, Mr. Kingery held, is a lack of adequate zoning in Chicago. While the city has a limited area of one-family residence zones, a majority of the suburban communities offer many large protected areas where one-family houses may be built.

A builder isn't encouraged to put up a house, it is pointed out, if he can't be assured that after he builds it the huge brick walls of an apartment building won't sprout up a few feet from his dining room window. Some 88 suburban communities, Mr. Kingery says, are administering their zoning ordinances rigidly.

Another reason for the migration from the city, he notes, is the lack of park and playground space in town. In Chicago there is only one acre of such space to every 540 persons, but in 111 of the cities and villages surrounding the city there is one acre of play space for every 152 persons.

A third reason, he says, may be that most of the suburban areas are not so old in settlement, and have not been subjected yet to deterioration similar to that in the city.

To halt the growth of blighted areas, the city, Mr. Kingery says, must acquire more park and playground space, open broad boulevards with and without grade separations, and encourage private construction and remodeling by the enactment of sound amendments to both the text and the map of the Chicago Zoning Ordinance.

Churches as Aid to Democracy

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Former Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas asserted Saturday that "Christianity has a great stake in the preservation of Democracy."

"Only by a vigorous and prophetic church may we retain democracy," the 1936 Republican Presidential candidate said in an address at the closing session of the United Methodist Council, representing the three great branches of the church soon to be formally consolidated.

Mr. Landon said that "today the ancient theory of absolute government is abroad in the world, not only does it threaten democratic and representative government, it threatens the church itself."

He called for an awareness of events abroad, adding:

"We cannot live on a high plateau, above and away from all other nations. Even if our conscience would permit us to take such a stand, it would not be practical, in a world that is made small by modern methods of communication and transportation."

The Council session drew more than 4000 ministers and laymen from the three branches—the Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Methodist Protestant Church.

Following Mr. Landon's address, the meeting adopted a committee report calling for "a nation freed from the licensed liquor traffic," "defeat of the gambling evil," the organization of "economic justice," an end to race prejudice, and a "warless world."

To reach those ends they proposed as "immediate goals" a "more vital, informed and devoted ministry," and more intense programs for Christian education and constructive evangelism.

Discussing problems within the church, Mr. Landon advised the ministry to think in "practical, every day terms," called upon the church to "restore something of the former close contact with the home and members of the family," and suggested it "show a high regard for its own obligations" in financial matters.

He commended the union of the three branches of Methodism, and said the "consolidation movement should be carried even further." He recommended that the general conference have a committee study the problem with a view to a long-time program based on population trends, growth of cities and city planning.

The former Governor proposed that the uniting conference as "one of its first tasks" should "properly safeguard the use of the name 'Methodist.'" He urged that any institution using the name be under the control of the conference and church authorities.

Sales Tax Up in Many States

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Sales tax measures, the perennial problem child of the States, climbed toward the top of the list of legislation under consideration by lawmakers now in session.

South Carolina joined Commonwealths wrestling with this question last week when the House received and sent to committee a bill proposing a 3 per cent retail sales tax and graduated chain store tax.

In Massachusetts, a special State commission recommended a 2 per cent sales tax and Virginia is considering a similar levy. Mississippi's Governor stoutly opposed a plan to divide the State's 2 per cent sales tax revenue with counties and cities.

Gov. Walter A. Huxman of Kansas proposed to make available for social welfare financing nearly $6,000,000, instead of $2,400,000, out of about $10,000,000 a year revenue from a 2 per cent sales tax.

Louisiana's Legislature, to meet May 9, probably will debate proposed repeal of a 2 per cent "luxury" tax on certain retail sales and substitution of a 1 or 2 per cent straight sales tax.

Other legislative high spots:

Virginia—Public hearings on old age assistance and relief bills begin tomorrow; bill introduced for sweeping reforms in jail system.

New Jersey—Investigation of election of Democratic Gov. A. Harry Moore stalemated when Attorney General's department ruled the Republican Assembly had no authority to use State troopers to obtain Hudson County election records.

New York—Organized motorists protested one-fourth-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax; legislative leaders agreed it cannot be eliminated this year; Senate likely to concur in Assembly action to extend unemployment insurance benefits to all workers instead of to those earning up to $3,000.

Georgia—Gov. E. D. Rivers signed these bills: Repealing Georgia's 20-year-old prohibition law; reorganizing tax collecting setup; converting Prison Commission into Parole Board and turning penal supervision over to new Board of Penal Administration; Governor proposed a tax on "luxuries or nonessentials" to block threatened $3,500,000 deficit.

South Carolina—House called on "patriotic" people to "curtail the purchase and use of wearing apparel made of silk" in the interest of cotton goods.

'Strad' Guitar

Antonio Stradivarius, the violin maker, also made many guitars, but the only one known to bear his signature is that in the museum of the Paris Conservatory of Music.

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Why Is Women's Pay Lower? Jobs Differ, Report Replies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 — Under the title "Sex as an Influence on Income," the Brookings Institution in its latest "Income Study of the United States" gives a learned account of why it is, and when it is, that men earn more money than women.

"Why," it demands, after showing a complicated graph, "are the earnings of women lower than those of men?"

Is it "sex discrimination", — or it is women's inferior "bargaining power"? Both of these are sometimes given as explanations, the report says.

"Both are true," concludes the study, "but in a somewhat different sense and perhaps also in a lesser degree than is believed.

"Outright discrimination in the sense of paying men higher rates for the same kind and volume of work is not a common practice. Although it may survive in isolated cases because of the feeling that men are as a rule heads of families and hence need more income than women, it is not a significant factor in differentiating the earnings of women from those of men."

Differences

There is a more important factor than this, says the report. This is that "males and females on the whole follow different occupations and do different types of work." The difference is due to differences in physiology and in attitude and aptitude. There is also a slight lingering prejudice which makes it more difficult for women than for men to enter professions and occupations. But this, says the report, limits opportunities rather than rates of pay.

Even in the same trade, men and women may be doing different work. It is this difference which makes it sometimes deceptive to compare pay for occupations listed as "similar." The difference in pay is not so great, says the report, when the two are really doing identical work. In some trades, for example—machine bunch makers in the cigar industries and machinery cleaners in cotton textiles—the women average more than the men.

"The fact that women are for one reason or another confined to a limited number of occupations makes their bargaining position more vulnerable than that of men," the report declares. "Moreover, the entry of women into industry in large numbers is still a progressive phenomenon.

Displacements

"In some fields women have displaced men entirely; in others they are still in the process of displacing them. It is not surprising that while the process is in operation the newcomers' rates of pay are lower than those of the males whose positions are well-established.

"The existence of differentials, however, cannot endure long: The male workers either are forced out of the occupation—as has actually happened in such fields as stenography, secretarial work, and so forth—or become adapted to specialized variants within the occupation which are more or less out of reach of female competition. Such specialization may be based on man's greater physical strength and endurance, his aggressiveness, or his greater ambition and interest in the job as a permanent connection."

The report says women reach their peak in earning capacity on an average about 10 years ahead of men. The widest spread comes after 25 years of age. Women, judging from state studies, concentrate on work in the early ages. Most of them seem to give up gainful occupations relatively early.

"The age difference alone," says the report, "goes a long way in explaining the differences between the earnings of females and males."

Moralizing on this, it adds:

"The presence of low incomes of this type (for women under 30) does not in itself denote a bad state of affairs. Without attention to possible complications, it may mean only the proper utilization of human energy for the good of the individuals concerned and society at large."

State Income

(Continued from Page 1)

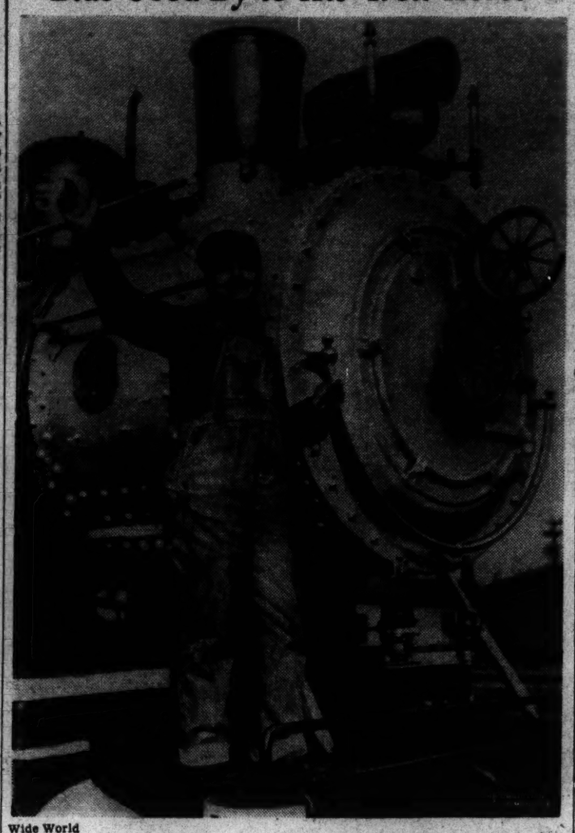
tion by the middle of 1937," it was stated in the report. "This gratifying condition, however, was marred by the fact that in 1937, even before the recession in the latter part of the year, there were still some 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 people unemployed in the United States, a large number of whom were dependent on work relief and direct public support."

"There is no satisfactory information about profits in 1937," the report continues. "However, corporate earnings for the first three-quarters of the year appear to have been about 70 per cent of 1929.

"If the position of individual business men is reflected in this figure, it would seem that entrepreneurs outside of agriculture, and investors, constitute a group which failed to regain lost ground in the matter of income to the same extent as farmers and some wage groups.

"Even if true, this does not necessarily show that returns to business in 1937 were low.

Bids Good-By to His 'Iron Horse'


Wide World

J. A. Oliver Retires After 50 Years' Rail Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. A. Oliver of this city, veteran switch engine engineer, has retired after a half-century with the Southern Railway System. He has shunted passenger trains back and forth in the terminal yards here, averaging 100 miles a day on a shift from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m. And now he plans to loaf on a farm through which runs a railroad right-of-way, so he can "watch the trains go by and wave to the boys." For 10 years he drove one engine, No. 1705, which he decked out with silver paint, brass fittings, and numerals painted by a professional sign painter. He is married but has no children.

Church in Reich: Pastor Protests Secret Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

interpreted as meaning not merely that the preliminary investigations are ended, but also that the Government is determined to make yet another attempt to settle the problem of the relations between the State and Protestantism.

During the last five years, the attempt to enforce the totalitarian claims of National Socialism upon the Church, though it has disrupted that organization still further, has certainly not brought that "Gleichschaltung" (coördination) which success in other spheres of national life seemed to suggest.

"German Christians" Won Election

A brief glance at this struggle since Jan. 30, 1933, may be of interest. Herr Hitler, soon after he came to power, entrusted Herr Ludwig Müller, a divisional chaplain of Königsberg, with the task of bending German Protestantism to the National Socialist ideology, and, following on a personal radio appeal by Herr Hitler church elections were held which gave the German Christians—the section which accepted National Socialist theories for the Church also—a good majority and the key position in all the provincial Church administrations.

A "packed" synod at Wittenberg, elected Chaplain Müller as Reich Bishop against the will of the majority of the 28 provincial churches, and the divisions in German Protestantism were now to be replaced by a "suitable Church at the disposition of the National Socialist state."

On Sept. 5, 1933, the Aryan paragraph was introduced in the Prussian General Synod—though later much limited in scope.

It was about this time also that an important difference occurred between Prof. Karl Barth and Fredrich Gogarten, the two outstanding leaders of German dialectic theology. Herr Gogarten followed the German Christians, while Professor Barth became more and more opposed to the official Church policy, and wrote his well-known pamphlet "Theological Existence Today," probably the clearest and most effective apologia of the Protestant Opposition.

Pastors' League Formed

When the "Jungreformatorische Bewegung" (Young Reform Movement) failed to make much of an impression, the "Pfarrernotbund" (Pastors' Emergency League) was formed under Pastor Niemöller's leadership, and a real, determined struggle was begun by the oppositional theological group.

This new development was of great significance particularly since it had the support of 13,000 pastors, and openly attacked what it considered the paganism of the German Christians, especially after the pronouncements of the latter at a meeting in the Berlin Sport Palace, on Nov. 13, 1933. Discord also broke out among the German Christians themselves, certain of whom, particularly in Thuringia, were dissatisfied with what they considered Reich Bishop Müller's weak attitude.

On the side of the Opposition, a more conciliatory, willing-to-compromise attitude developed as a result of the co-operation in the "Pfarrernotbund" of men like Bishops Theophilus Wurm (Wurtemberg), Otto Meiser (Bavaria) and August Mahrarens (Hanover), who then appeared ready and willing to negotiate with the State's representative in ecclesiastical affairs. On May 29, 1934, a Reich synod established a new basis for the Oppositional front by permitting membership to laymen as well as pastors.

The developments of the last 3½ years have led nowhere. Attempts by the State, through the arrest and detention by the Secret Police of unacceptable pastors and church officials, have been as futile as attempts at conciliation. Herr Hitler appointed Herr Hanns Kerrl as Minister for Church Affairs and new church committees were set up. But compromise was impossible since behind him stood a strong anti-Christian section of the National Socialist Party, while the committee members refused to yield on what they considered fundamental matters of faith.

Promised Election Postponed

As a last resort, Herr Hitler in February, 1937, ordered elections throughout the Protestant Church, which, it was announced, would give the members the opportunity to decide the issue for themselves.

During the year that has passed, failure to agree on electoral procedure has postponed the elections and now there is a general belief that they may never be held. Despite the fact that the Opposition has long been forbidden the use of the press for stating its viewpoint or even to take up collections for a campaign fund, and that its theological seminars have been forcibly closed, still the authorities appear to have hesitated as to the possible results of appealing to the congregations.

[The churches nowadays are even forbidden to follow the old custom of reading from the pulpit the names of those who have withdrawn their membership.]

The present trial of Pastor Niemöller reveals both the anomaly and the tragedy, from the German viewpoint, of the present situation as between Church and State. Pastor Niemöller, who was a submarine commander during the World War, a member of the "Freikorps" and much praised by the National Socialists during the early days, has adopted an attitude which is shared by many others in the Third Reich. Politically, he is still National Socialist. His opposition is against the ideological "Gleichschaltung" in the Protestant Church through the introduction of popular but non-Christian elements. To make the position clear, it is repeated that his opposition is theological, not political.

Deification of the State

But the National Socialist "Weltanschauung" (world philosophy) is exclusive and the churches must also bend to it. Thus, the Opposition in the Protestant Church, which earlier thought compromise possible, today is convinced that Herr Kerrl expected that the concessions in ideology had all to come from the Church side—that the Church must yield to state domination and accept the creed of blood, race and soil.

A number of speeches and writings by prominent leaders like Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, cultural leader of the Party, and in such organs as "Das Schwarze Korps," organ of the "S. S." or Black Shirts make this clear. Here is advocated a variety of the religion preached by Gen. Erich Ludendorff, which is fundamentally a deification of the State.

"The State is the living expression of the divine order experienced by the community of nations," this paper writes. "It draws its moral laws from the divine order, from the revelation of God in nature through the destiny, the life and death of nations. That is our State religion—the National Socialist State will create the divine order in all spheres of life."

The struggle between National Socialism and the Protestant Opposition is not simply a side issue in this country today. It concerns issues fundamental to both sides. In the Church is the last stronghold which still resists totalitarianism. The struggle continues.

Anti-Christian Activities

Anti-Christian activities are being carried on intensely in certain party organizations. Thus, in November last, it became known that Herr Victor Lutze, head of the "S. A." or Brown Shirts had issued an order to the higher officers of this organization against Christianity, to which he always referred as the "foreign ideology." After advocating stronger adherence to "our National Socialist ideology" which is "not a substitute but a new creation," Herr Lutze ends: "It is our duty to summon all to the ceremonies of our faith and ideology with the same insistence as the foreign ideology summons people with its bells. It is equally obvious that Storm Troop groups and individual storm troopers will not serve the foreign ideology. Spokesmen of the foreign ideology—pastors and the like—may not address us. Hence we have no divine services in the field." But, he suggests there should be services of "our faith" on Sunday mornings, so that Sunday should henceforth acquire a definite significance for Storm Troopers and for the Nation.

It is not clear how the struggle between the Third Reich and Protestantism will develop. There have been many rumors of possible separation of Church and State, of the withdrawal of the State's financial aid, and similar steps. But there is no indication that disestablishment and disendowment, as understood in democratic countries, are contemplated.

National Socialism shows no sign of departing one iota from its totalitarian claims, and unless the Protestant Opposition submits, the struggle will continue. The Third Reich's tactics may change. It is difficult at the moment to see it relinquish its aim—the totalitarian goal.

Bavarian Bishops Act

MUNICH, Germany, Feb. 7 (AP)—Roman Catholic Bishops throughout Bavaria yesterday protested from their pulpits against the German Secret Police's recent dissolution of Roman Catholic Youth Organizations in Bavaria and the Palatinate and confiscation of their property.

The Bishops said they could not recognize the police action because it violated the Vatican-Berlin Concordat affirming the right of the German Roman Catholic church to religious freedom.

Cash

(Continued from Page 1)

000,000. Illinois was third and California fourth with $4,416,000,000 compared with $4,292,000,000. Ohio was fifth with $3,890,000,000 compared with $3,641,000,000.

Other states showing total income of more than $1,000,000,000 were:

Michigan $2,841,000,000 compared with $2,605,000,000 in 1936; Massachusetts $2,710,000,000 compared with $2,646,000,000; Connecticut $1,-234,000,000 compared with $1,215,-000,000; New Jersey $2,712,000,000 compared with $2,496,000,000; Indiana $1,820,000,000 compared with $1,675,000,000; Wisconsin $1,769,000,-000 compared with $1,623,000,000; Minnesota $1,360,000,000 compared with $1,305,000,000; Iowa $1,986,000,-000; compared with $1,058,000,000; Missouri $1,705,000,000 compared with $1,689,000,000 and North Carolina $1,023,000,000 compared with $968,000,000.

The Conference Board's report showed the states in which income was lower were, in the order of the size of the decline, Mississippi, $413,000,000 in 1937 compared with $466,000,000 in 1936; Arkansas, $439,-000,000 compared with $462,000,000; South Dakota, $215,000,000 compared with $220,000,000; District of Columbia, $656,000,000 compared with $666,000,000, and Nebraska, $551,000,000 compared with $558,-000,000.

The Conference Board is a research organization supported by large industrial concerns.

Italy Swings to Anti-Piracy Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 7—Coinciding significantly both with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's announcement in the House of Commons today of the British decision not to tolerate any further piracy against British shipping in the Mediterranean, and the German "purge" concerning which Premier Mussolini has hastened to express his unalloyed pleasure, comes the news that Italy has unexpectedly agreed to the Anglo-French proposals for drastic action against pirate submarines and also that new attempts are to be made to improve British-Italian relations.

The fact is that Europe, even including Signor Mussolini, is still a little uncertain what to make of the latest events in Germany. Seldom, therefore, has a public pronouncement been awaited with such keen interest, tinged undoubtedly with anxiety, as the speech the Führer is to deliver in the Reichstag on Feb. 20. Premier Mussolini, it is noticed, has carefully staged a meeting of the Fascist Grand Council for early March so as to have time to digest his partner's declaration before making his own.

Army Brought Closer

Meanwhile, Europe is analyzing the German situation as never before. The Army is now seen to have been brought into much closer contact with foreign policy than formerly. Not counting the newly elevated Field Marshal Hermann Göring, who is a politican rather than a soldier, there are three officers—Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Admiral Gen. Erich Raeder, and Gen. Wilhelm Keitel—in the new secret Foreign Affairs Council. But are they merely party "yes men"? Or do they stand for officer tradition? Frankly, Europe doesn't know.

But Europe notes that whereas the National Socialist Party has now won out almost 100 per cent on the subordination of industry to the Four-Year Plan, Reichswehr officers are still allowed to play an important part alongside the party in the nation's affairs.

Then again, as to the Führer: hitherto he has been simply the chairman who said the last word. But now, for the first time, at any rate, so far as the Army is concerned, he has suddenly taken on the job of general manager. Why? And for how long? Again Europe would very much like to know.

The Hope of Europe

Has he done so because Army reorganization has only just begun? And, if so, what direction is further reorganization going to take? And will it involve a fairly prolonged period in which Germany will concentrate mainly on internal affairs instead of launching any foreign "adventures"? Europe certainly hopes so.

As to foreign affairs, while Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's views are fairly generally known, there is some doubt both whether he will be able to reconcile certain contradictory aspects of his aims and whether the new Secret Council will not still further restrict his range of action.

Herr von Ribbentrop is understood to stand for a strong colonial policy, friendship with Great Britain, reinforcement of the Rome-Berlin axis, a firmer policy toward Austria and Czechoslovakia, and a whipping up of recruits for the Anti-Comintern Pact.

It is felt that several items in this heterogeneous team will not march with one another. Broadly speaking, for example, friendship with Britain is not compatible with any of the others, particularly not with strong colonial policy.

Austria and Rome

Similarly, it is held that a firmer policy in Austria would be bound to arouse misgivings in Rome. Some observers attribute the Duce's sudden meekness over the submarine issue to doubts as to Herr Hitler's intentions in Austria.

Furthermore, an attempt to bring either Austria or Czechoslovakia under German domination would arouse suspicion in those Yugoslav and Rumanian circles which have been inclined in the past few months to cast eyes at Germany while it was comparatively passive. The movement for pacific co-operation of the smaller Central European states, which has been slowly gaining ground recently under the auspices of the Czech Premier, Milan Hodza, and which Italy has secretly encouraged, is thus expected to gain strength if Herr von Ribbentrop gets too busy in the Danube Basin, though most observers believe the movement doomed to failure if Germany were really determined to prevent it.

Meanwhile, there is noticeable everywhere a tendency to speed up defense measures. This, however, should not be interpreted as a danger signal. President Roosevelt's estimate that at least 80 per cent of the world wants peace still holds good as far as Europe is concerned.

British-French Bid To Italy Discussed

By the Associated Press

Paris, Feb. 7

Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos of France conferred for more than an hour today with Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador, in what sources close to the Foreign Office said probably was an exchange of views on chances of better understanding with Italy on the Mediterranean question.

It was indicated France might be willing to recognize Italy's conquest of Ethiopia provided guarantees were received from Rome against further Italian aid to the Spanish insurgents.

Reich Conservatives Curbed

(Continued from Page 1)

that little will happen until the present readjustments in the Army are properly worked out.

Demand for Colonies Expected

Joachim von Ribbentrop's appointment as Foreign Minister will certainly mean that the anti-Comintern policy of which he is father will still be pursued, and that Germany, Japan and Italy will work still closer together. The demand for the return of Germany's former colonies also will be more loudly heard. If, as is natural, Herr von Ribbentrop pursues a foreign policy much nearer to the National Socialist program hopes for the peace and tranquillity of Center Europe cannot be described as rosy.

The withdrawal of Herbert von Dirksen as Ambassador to Tokyo has been explained in certain quarters here by the former Ambassador's lack of sufficient enthusiasm for the Japanese anti-Comintern fight for peace in China.

As far as Franz von Papen is concerned he filled a very difficult position at Vienna but his close Roman Catholic connections were certainly not pleasing to the Party here.

But in addition these diplomatic changes indicate that apart from any possible dissatisfaction that may have been felt regarding any particular Ambassador's policy, the Party wants its men in the diplomatic service and more changes toward this end are expected in the future.

"Purely Internal Affairs"

The German press over the week end describes all that has happened as purely internal affairs.

Germany, writes the Frankfurter Zeitung, "has followed the lines of its internal development. Neither the condescending sympathy which it once encountered, nor the unfounded mistrust, nor the unconsidered fear which is revealed here and there bring it from this path. What is happening in Germany is done neither to harm nor to please foreign countries. It is a purely internal affair . . . Germany trusts to its star and doesn't know why such faith should alarm others."

What has happened, other papers contend, is an answer to concentration of military powers in England and France and the turning over of high military posts to younger commanders during the recent past. Since Germany made no complaints regarding changes, interpreting them as the purely internal affairs of those States, so these other States should interpret Germany's present action, it is contended.

It may be not without significance that it was 50 years this week end that Bismarck made the famous speech in the Reichstag in which he stated, "We Germans fear God and nothing else in this world."

The Churches remain the only sphere in which National Socialism has not completely imposed its totalitarian will.

More German Changes

BERLIN, Feb. 7 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler left Berlin by special train for his Bavarian mountain retreat after his Cabinet had given full approval to the drastic governmental reorganization that centralized full control of Germany's armed forces and Foreign Office in Herr Hitler's hands.

Members of his immediate entourage flew south to Berchtesgaden at noon yesterday. Joachim von Ribbentrop, personal envoy of Herr Hitler who was made Foreign Minister, and Franz von Papen, recalled as Ambassador to Austria, were reported to be at Berchtesgaden.

The shake-up of the Army and Government Departments brought a long list of secondary appointments.

As a special Secretary of State in charge of press relations, Dr. Otto Dietrich took office in the Propaganda Ministry. For many years he has been Herr Hitler's personal press chief.

At the Ministry of Economics Rudolf Brinkman, who has been in the United States many times as deputy of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, retired Minister of Economics, was made a Secretary of State.

Herr Hitler further promoted to the rank of Major General his personal Adjutant, Col. Karl von Bodenschartz, and made him Cabinet chief of Field Marshal Göring's office.

Two young military officers, Maj.-Gen. Fritz Loeb and Hermann von Hanniken, were put in as directors of the Four-Year Plan organization to bring Germany economic self-sufficiency.

Comment at Prague

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 7—No surprise is shown here at recent events in Germany. General comment is that certainty is better than uncertainty.

Lidové Noviny, Liberal organ standing near to the Foreign Office, declares that the revolutionary changes now carried through in the German Government are so immense that one can only speak of the beginning of a new policy in that regime.

Ceské Slovo, Socialist, organ writes os follows: "These events will not contribute to the peace of the world. Germany itself will take time to digest this morsel, which may mean it will quiet down in foreign policy, but also it may attempt to avoid inner disturbances by seeking new successes in its foreign policy, thus increasing activity in that field."

While making no comments themselves upon the appointment of Gen. Walter Reichnau to command in Leipzig, the Czech papers without exception quote the English comment: "This means that Germany now wants to emphasize more sharply its policy toward Czechoslovakia."

Women Study Home Duties

Courses in domestic duties and mothercraft, organized in Germany by the Motherhood Service Department of the National Socialist Women's Association, have been attended by 1,200,000 women.

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Revolt Menaces Long Reign Of Kansas City Spoilsmen

(Continued from Page 1)

phy. In Chicago Patrick Nash is described as a weak successor to Roger L. Sullivan and George E. Brennan. "Tom" Taggart is being forgotten in Indiana. "Boss" Cox of Cincinnati has long disappeared from public memory. Today Frank Hague, the Mayor of Jersey City, and here in Kansas City "Tom" Pendergast, remain the outstanding machine sovereigns.

Mr. Pendergast has held on despite strenuous and half-successful attempts to get rid of his machine. The spirit of citizenship and progressiveness which has always been evident in Kansas City almost freed it 12 years ago, and has kept resurging since. This week's protest of Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves in charging that politics was intimidating business men typifies the fundamental character of the community. Kansas City never laid down and said it was no use trying.

Still City Manager

Twelve years ago the citizens voted in a city managership with new city charter, setting up a first-class system of local government. It has these laws today. It has a City Manager—has had ever since the spoilsmen won the first election for the new City Council, and so dictated the kind of City Manager they wanted.

The result has been a political monstrosity—the most modern form of municipal organization under the most reactionary type of a spoils machine.

Thus for nearly a dozen years Kansas City has been betwixt and between. It has neither become the model for other cities that its laws entitle it to be, nor has it flopped back into the confusion and hopelessness that still enwrap some city governments.

The new laws did begin one improvement. Mr. Pendergast and his City Manager, H. F. McElroy, have given this city a better administration than in a number of other spoils cities. In some spots the city government is very good, according to municipal experts, though in others very bad.

Kansas City is run for the faithful, for the benefit of the Democratic Party, citizens comment. Yet since when, others ask, has it been a custom for the faithful officeholders to get their salaries cut in half for several months or more in order for the City Administration to make a better financial showing? Substantial cuts have been made here for eight years, though it is a more common thing in spoils politics for the city employees to draw all the salary they can regardless.

Inefficiency Charged

On the other hand, civic investigators have charged the City Administration with much wasteful expenditure and with inefficiency in service. Also, it is alleged, some of the City's financial reports have not been as good as made to appear. The principal qualification for appointment to a job, it has been found in studies, is usually political service. Appointees have often lacked training for their work. Keeping the party organization effective in his precinct has generally been a main duty of a jobbbider, according to investigators, who add the comment that successful administration under such conditions is impossible.

Benefits of city managership have been realized in a simplification of the municipal government, in the clarifying of responsibility, in getting things done, in better finance, and in improved methods in some departments, such as police and fire. Authority has been concentrated in the City Manager, a distinct gain over the muddle still to be found in many communities. City managership seems to have raised spoils politics in some respects above its standard. Actually it would be more accurate to call the administration here faulty rather than bad.

A Damaging Example

On the cause of city managership throughout the country, the effect of Kansas City's example has been damaging. It is part of the ethics of the organized city managers to refrain from appointments governed by politics. When the International City Managers' Association heard that the Kansas City Manager was letting politics guide his disposition of jobs, it stood by its standards. Faced with the possibility of trial and expulsion, the local manager then resigned from the association.

Many a city manager would like to see Kansas City either go up with real managership on a non-partisan basis of efficiency or else drop it altogether, so that this city may no longer act as a detriment to the progress of the city manager idea.

Political corruption in Kansas City is estimated among various experts as no worse and probably not as vicious as in certain of the larger cities, such as Chicago. A good share of the reputed graft here is regarded as of the type defined by the historic Mr. Plunkett of Tammany Hall as "honest graft."

One of the most significant studies of Kansas City remarked that "A political organization lives on the spending of public money," pointed out that the Public Works Department here, as usual, was the largest, and added, "It is in this department that the political organization has its greatest opportunity to take care of its friends among contractors and equipment and supply groups. It brings large returns to the political organization."

Judge Reeves' statement last week, that business men have told him that if they bucked the machine their taxes would be boosted, brings out an old political trick. Huey Long used puntive taxes, it was asserted at the height of his regime, as one of his most useful weapons to keep business interests in line.

A Reprisal System

In a spoils city there is likely to much juggling with taxes, more often in the way of giving favors to wirf support. Assessing authorities say that raising taxes as a reprisal is not now often done in the cities. Evidently it occurs generally only where a "big boss" is enthroned and aggressively repressing opposition.

Disorders which accompanied some of the activities of organized labor here last year were encouraged, it has been charged, by laxness of the City Administration, due to its wish to enlist the labor vote at next month's city election.

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Japan to Tighten Army Discipline In Chinese Area

SHANGHAI, Feb. 7 (AP)—Gen. Iwane Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese forces in Central China, today demanded effective action by his subordinates "to put an end to recurring reports of breaches of discipline affecting the prestige of the Imperial Army."

Domei, the official Japanese news agency, reported that General Matsui had summoned his principal generals to his headquarters at Nanking and ordered them to tighten discipline.

Domei said this action was "unprecedented in the annals of the Japanese Army and was taken in the face of recurring adverse comment on reported breaches of discipline by Japanese troops."

Among the officers receiving General Matsui's orders was Lieut. Gen. Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, head of one of the collateral branches of the imperial family, who commanded part of the expedition that captured Nanking Dec. 13.

Reports of undisciplined action by Japanese soldiers followed the occupations of Nanking, Hangchow and Wuhu.

Doughboys' Cinch Draws to a Close

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Whatever the reaction in the United States, Japan and China to the withdrawal of the 15th American infantry from North China, someone is going to be sorry aplenty—the doughboy of the 15th.

Army men chuckled here today as they told of colorful ease enjoyed by the doughboy in China. They said each enlisted man had a servant there, a rickshaw boy to whom he paid $2 or $3 a month.

No shining of shoes and boots or polishing of brass or sewing on of buttons or cleaning of rifles for the doughboy of the 15th. Leave that to the rickshaw boy.

The result: Recruits are as plentiful as raindrops in the tropics, but few are accepted because practically no one drops out. When the terms of the enlisted men expire they usually re-enlist immediately.

The 15th has its own coat of arms. Incised on the shield, in addition to a dragon, is the motto "Can Do."

The regiment, which has been in China for 25 years, has its quarters in the comfortable old German barracks at Tientsin. It took possession of them after the Germans, then also in garrison at Tientsin, left following the outbreak of the World War.

The 15th will leave March 4 on the transport Grant en route to Fort Lewis, Washington.

Jury Ends Inquiry In Quebec Tragedy

ST. HYACINTHE, Quebec, Feb. 7 (CP)—Recommendation for rigid inspection of public buildings and removal of fire hazards from non-fireproof structures was made by the coroner's jury which ended a 13-day inquiry yesterday into the Sacred Heart College disaster.

The jury found no cause for the blaze in which 46 boys and teaching brothers perished Jan. 18.

The jurors urged adoption of legislation to provide greater protection from fire for persons and property. In a unanimous verdict, the jury advanced a "stern" suggestion that dormitories in old colleges and schools be placed in lower floors, instead of at the top as in Sacred Heart College.

Witnesses at the inquest testified the fire broke out on the second floor, trapping 80 to 85 boys in three dormitories on the two upper floors of the four-story building. Flames engulfed fire escapes at either end of the building and only a few pupils were able to use the escapes.

Louisville Takes Over Two Housing Projects

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 7 (AP)—Two federal housing projects constructed at a cost totaling $2,066,000 were taken over by the city of Louisville Sunday at dedicatory exercises.

J. Austin Latimer, assistant to Administrator Nathan Straus of the U. S. Housing Authority, said the projects were the first to be released by the federal Government to local authority under the 1937 Housing Act.

Action on Cuban Bonds Taken at Washington

HAVANA, Feb. 7 (AP)—The House of Representatives voted 127 to 13 today to approve a bill authorizing issuance of $85,000,000 in bonds to take up Cuban public works bonds of the regime of Gen. Gerardo Machado and to fulfill credits granted by the Chase National Bank of New York and others. The Senate approved the measure Saturday night.

Pickaback Plane in Flight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, England, Feb. 7—Today saw the first flight of the pickaback ocean plane, the Mayo Composite aircraft.

With a small plane perched upon its back, the large flying boat Maia rose easily from the Medway. In the air the two separated and the smaller plane, the Mercury, flashed off on its own.

The inventor, Maj. R. H. Mayo of Imperial Airways, was overjoyed at the result.

This was said to be the first time one airplane had been launched from another in flight. The Mercury is a float seaplane, destined to carry 1,000 pounds of pay-load for 3,500 miles non-stop in still air at a speed of 170 miles an hour.

The purpose of the invention is to enable planes heavily loaded with mail and gasoline to be launched in mid-air for long flights without risking take-offs from ground level.

The two components had undergone their individual tests before attempting the separation of the upper craft from the lower one in mid-air. On top of the flying boat's body is a strong frame which has two spigots to fit and lock into the lower part of the upper seaplane's fuselage. There are also supports to steady its floats, but the separating apparatus is in the main frame.

The composite craft leaves the water with the engines of both in operation. When the time comes for separation after sufficient altitude has been gained, the upper component is meeting the air at a speed of over 100 miles an hour. The pilots then communicate with each other and each releases his hook, as separation cannot take place until this has been done. If for any reason separation does not take place, the pilots can hook up again so that the combined craft can alight on the water together.

The Maia, which is built on the same lines as the Empire flying boats, has a broader beam and a larger wing area. It is driven by four Bristol Pegasus engines giving a total of 3,500 horsepower. The Mercury is also driven by four engines giving 1280 horsepower and a cruising speed of about 165 miles per hour. The weight of the two craft together is about 45,000 pounds, of which the loaded upper seaplane accounts for about 20,000. The power of the eight engines is 4,780 horsepower.

Navy Chief Denies U. S. Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

and France, asking information about the new Japanese battleship building program, and in effect threatening a race in naval armaments if Japan goes ahead of the old limitations.

But the Far East is only one side of the diplomatic compass, and for the moment perhaps not the most critical side. The swift "second revolution" in Germany is being anxiously studied by the experts here, with the indications mounting that the obvious meaning of the maneuver comes close to being the true meaning: that Adolf Hitler and Gen. Hermann Göring have now wiped out the last strongly restraining influences on National Socialist foreign policy. And the State Department observers have put a thick, black ring around the date of Feb. 20 on their calendars—the day when the Führer makes his address before the Reichstag.

Under these disturbing conditions, instead of retreating before the recent domestic attacks on a co-operative American policy, the Secretary boldly declared that failure to follow such a policy would betray the best interests of the Nation—or any nation.

Economic Roots of War

As ever, Secretary Hull laid stress on the economic roots of war. But, in an appeal intended to help arouse American public opinion to the grave world situation, he said:

"Solemn contractual obligations have been lightly brushed aside in an increasing number of instances. The most fundamental tenets of international law have been flouted with incredible disdain.

"Resort to armed force is again emerging both as a method of settling international disputes and as an instrument of predatory policy. War and fear of War are gripping the minds and stultifying the spirit of mankind. Feverish preparation for potential armed conflicts is sapping the already badly impaired economic health of many nations.

"The world desperately needs today international order based upon a revitalization of international law, upon renewed respect for the pledged word, upon a re-dedication of mankind to a utilization of the unbounded resources which nature and centuries of progress have given us for the advancement of human welfare, rather than for wanton destruction of life and property. The achievement of such order will be impossible unless nations direct their efforts toward the attainment of economic security and stability, rather than dissipate their energies and substances in destructive economic strife.

"Only as such international order is firmly established, as its moral and economic foundations become strong, will the hope for lasting peace assume the aspect of attainable reality.

"No government in any part of the world can refuse participation in this vital task without betraying the best interests of its people.

Offer to Other Nations

"We, in this country, are firmly convinced of the transcendent need for such international order. We are making our contribution toward its establishment.

"Our trade agreements program is a standing offer to other nations to join with us in a determined effort to promote economic appeasement and security through making possible the extension of international trade, along lines of constructive peaceful effort and upon the friendly and universally beneficial basis of equal treatment.

"While compelled, in a world in which increased construction of armaments is a regrettable fact, to render adequate our military and naval establishment, we are ready at any time to join with other nations in a common effort to bring about a general limitation and reduction of armaments.

"We shall never cease to exert whatever moral influence we possess in the councils of nations toward a universal acceptance of those basic principles of conduct among nations which are essential to a civilized international order under law, with economic security as its chief foundation, which is the surest path to enduring peace."

Harvey S. Firestone

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—Harvey S. Firestone, head of the world-wide rubber interests bearing his name, financier and philanthropist, who passed on here today, was an outstanding example of the man who rose from the little red schoolhouse to a commanding position in American industry.

Mr. Firestone was born on a farm near Columbiana, Ohio. Even as a boy his business ability was pronounced and his parents encouraged his desire for a commercial career. After graduating from high school and business college, he was given a position as bookkeeper in Columbus in the coal business of John W. Taft. Successively he was bookkeeper, salesman and sales manager. It was while demonstrating a rubber-tired buggy in Detroit that young Firestone foresaw the vast possibilities in rubber tires.

He entered the business for himself in Chicago. With an investment of less than $15,000 he developed the business and in a few years sold out for $1,254,000.

He then moved to Akron, which he envisioned as the rubber manufacturing center of the country, and with a handful of employees in a renovated machine shop he launched what was destined to become one of the leading industrial concerns in the country.

The rubber tire business grew apace with the rapid growth of the automobile industry and the Firestone plant was expanded periodically until in the boom years of the World War it employed more than 20,000 persons.

With the tremendous expansion of the tire business Mr. Firestone realized the necessity of a constant supply of raw materials. He acquired for his company cotton mills in Massachusetts and established buying centers for raw rubber in Malay. Next he acquired land in Liberia where he established his own rubber plantations.

A pioneer in industrial welfare, Mr. Firestone built a home community for his workers, gave them a clubhouse, an athletic field and a 36-hole golf course, organized a bank and instituted a model stock owning-savings plan for his employees.

Relief for German Refugees Studied at Geneva Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Feb. 7—A conference of government representatives is meeting in Geneva today to adopt a convention designed to regularize the position of political refugees coming from Germany. These men and women, once German citizens, are compelled to live abroad and are denied passports or official recognition from the German Government.

Today's conference is largely a formality, its task being to adopt a convention similar to those governing refugees from other countries in which governments have arisen which have created large additional groups of "men and women without a country."

Definition of Refugees

The League Assembly, at its last session, instructed Sir Neill Malcolm, High Commissioner for Refugees Coming from Germany, to summon this conference. The Assembly urged the conference to adopt a definition of refugees which would permit homeless German men and women to come under the provisions of Article I of the Agreement of July 4, 1936.

This Article reads: "For the purposes of the present convention, the term 'refugee coming from Germany' shall be deemed to apply to any person who was settled in that country, who does not possess any nationality other than German nationality, and in respect of whom it is established that in law or in fact he or she does not enjoy the protection of the Government of the Reich."

Aryans Included

Refugees coming from Germany are not necessarily limited to Jews. The League's High Commissioner has had to deal also with "Aryans" whose opinions had been adjudged sufficiently undesirable to merit loss of citizenship.

The assistance of refugees, in which the League has figured so prominently since creation of the Nansen International Office for Refugees, is at present on a somewhat precarious footing. Funds are available only to the end of 1938. The opposition of the Soviet Government at last September's meeting of the Assembly threatened for a time to wind up the Nansen Office even before then. The office, of course, has been largely helpful to Russian refugees, made homeless by the revolution.

The League seems to be a logical clearinghouse for assistance to political refugees, regularizing their position and helping them to get settled. In this sense, refugees may be said to be the result of intolerant regimes and to find refuge and assistance from tolerant regimes. There is no evidence that tolerance is becoming more general at present. Spain has added heavily to the refugee problem, and Russian refugees in China have been seriously affected once more by the Sino-Japanese War.

Reich Called 'Good Neighbor'

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7 (AP)—Dr. Hans Dieckhoff, German Ambassador, declared here Feb. 5 that Germany in Europe—like the United States in the Western Hemisphere—was proud of being a "good neighbor."

The Ambassador told the Philadelphia branch of the Foreign Policy Association that the "great goal" of the German Government was peace—"real peace."

"But," he added, "as long as there is no real political appeasement there will be no feeling of security, there will be no confidence in the stability of conditions, there will be no possibility for business to plan ahead."

More than a score of anti-National Socialist pickets—some bearing banners—paraded for half an hour in front of the hotel where Dr. Dieckhoff spoke. They were dispersed by police.

In an interview the Ambassador told reporters that the shakeup in the German army and diplomatic corps was "not a purge by any means." He termed it "just a change of personalities—not of policies," adding that it did not represent any "contradiction between the Army and State." Then, at an open forum after his address, he drew mingled applause and murmurs of disapproval as he answered questions from the audience.

"In connection with Germany's good neighbor policy," one asked, "what part does Nazi barbarism play?"

Chairman Francis Biddle ruled the question improperly stated and rephrased it to read:

"How can you reconcile the policy in regard to Germany's alleged export of arms to Spain?"

Dr. Dieckhoff said that from the start "our Government had one desire—to prevent extension of the war over Europe. We at once said we were willing to stop every exportation of both arms and men, but unfortunately the position of Germany was not accepted.

"We think one Bolshevik Government in Europe is enough."

New York Scouts Hold 'Camporee'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—More than 200 Boy Scouts representing the 231 Manhattan troops spent the week end at Suffern, participating in an outdoor program arranged for the seventh annual winter "camporee."

The young campers assembled at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon with overnight packs ready for inspection by the staff of judges who charted the conduct of each boy for the week end.

In patrol groups, the Scouts chose sites suitable for winter camping, mapped the area, planned meals, built fireplaces, chopped wood, and made preparations for pitching camp. About 100 of the boys slept out of doors, the others bunking in the main hall of the camp.

The Sunday program included church services, a first-aid demonstration, a short hike, and the breaking of camp. Emblems were awarded to qualified campers on the basis of the outing.

President to Address Scouts on Air Tonight

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Boy Scouts all over the nation will rededicate themselves this week—National Boy Scout Week—to the ideals which have attracted 1,129,827 American youngsters. On the eve of the 28th birthday of the Boy Scouts of America, President Roosevelt will address the boys tonight on a 15-minute program, beginning at 6:45 E. S. T. on three major radio chains.

A national radio hook-up (NBC) will broadcast a birthday party on Wednesday from 9:30 to 10 p. m., with contributions from Scouts in San Francisco, Denver, Chicago, New York, Honolulu and Greenland.

Demonstrations of scouting intended to express the appreciation of Scouts for adult support will finish the program Saturday.

Group to Boycott Japanese Products

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Economic pressure against Japan was seen increased today by action of the American League for Peace and Democracy in voting a boycott on Japanese goods to protest the rise of militarism in the Orient.

Manufactured articles, silk goods and characteristic Japanese novelties were included in the ban, which was voted yesterday at a meeting arranged by the League at the new School for Social Research. More than 400 delegates, said to represent organizations with an aggregate membership of 600,000, were in attendance.

Speakers voiced friendliness toward the Japanese people, but stressed their opposition to policies of the ruling military class.

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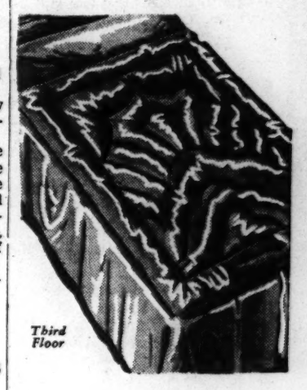

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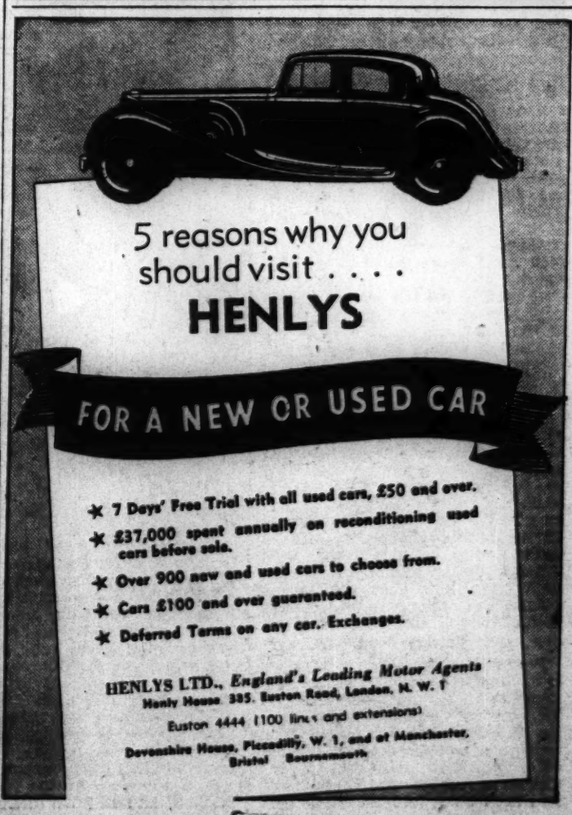
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Cottage at Bantry Bay

By Hilda van Stockum
Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Two

The next morning the sun peeped through the windows. The clouds had blown away during the night, and the wet world sparkled in the golden rays. The children were up and about as soon as they woke, delighted that the long spell of rain had passed while there were still a few days of their summer holidays left.

"Micky," cried Mother from the kitchen, where she was preparing breakfast. "Will you fetch me some water?"

"I will, Mother, said Michael, stepping into his breeches.

The twins went with him. They liked to go to the well, but Mother would never allow them to go alone.

When they reached the well, which was a natural one, springing up from a cavity in the rocks, the water gleamed like crystal and long green ferns hung their tendrils into it. Michael filled his buckets, and the children returned home.

Brigid stood at the table slicing some bread to take on the way, and Mother ladled out the stirabout. The boys, hungry from their exercise, fell to with a will.

It was time for Michael and Brigid to go. They put on their shoes—it was too far a journey to go barefooted — and their coats. Father called Michael to his side and said: "Mind now, boy, the money is needed, so be careful. There are many things can happen on the road. Don't let yourself be distracted, but keep your thoughts on your business and ye'll be all right."

"I will, Father," said Michael solemnly.

They still had to catch the donkey, and that was no small job, for the creature was half wild. This time they were in luck. They saw him in the fields close to the house, but as soon as they drew near, he galloped off, kicking his heels in the air. They had to chase him over a hill, across a little stream, and through tangled masses of brambles and gorse until they had him cornered. Michael held the donkey whilst Brigid tied the rope around his neck.

A Happy Start

Mother stood in the door and handed them the bag of food and a blue saucepan. "I put in some praties with the bread," she said. "Ye'll be hungry, I'll warrant."

The children kissed their parents as though they were going away for weeks, then climbed on the donkey's back. It was a little crowded, but no matter.

"Well, God bless ye and safe home!" cried Mother as they started.

Soon they were on the main road to Kenmare, leaving the village behind them. The road mounted into the woods where trees spread huge branches over their heads, and the sun shone through the leaves throwing patterns on the white road. Birds twittered, ivy and moss clung to the gnarled tree trunks, and the sides of the road were green with maidenhair, St. Patrick's cabbage, and clover. The donkey started to eat some and, finding it very appetizing, he settled down to a good feed and would not move, though the children shouted at him and thumped his thick hide.

Michael got off and tugged at the rope, but even that did not help; the donkey was too well pleased where he was. So Michael pulled at one end of the rope and the donkey at the other. The odds were even until Brigid leaned over and shouted into one of the donkey's long ears. It gave the creature such a turn, he ran right into the middle of the road and started to gallop. Michael lost hold of the cord and Brigid, clinging to the donkey's neck as they raced along, called out to him to catch it.

It was easier said than done; wild donkeys are good runners, and Michael was out of practice. At least, that was what he said later to justify himself. Poor Brigid could not control the beast and as he hated the feel of the hard road on his tender hooves, he lurched aside and gave her a wild ride through thickets and bogs and down such steep hills that she turned around the other way and caught hold of his tail, instead of his neck.

Off the Road

Poor Michael was running breathless after them; he had to keep them in sight or he'd lose them entirely. Less nimble at crossing thickets than the donkey, he became a sorry spectacle, covered with scratches and bruises, his clothes in ribbons. But Brigid's wits had been busy, and though it took most of her strength to keep from falling, she managed to catch hold of the rope and twist a loop in it at the far end. This she threw over a stout stump as they passed it and the donkey was caught.

There was a long pause. Poor Brigid wearily tumbled off the animal. Michael arrived in as sorry a condition. Only the donkey felt quite calm; it was all in the day's work for him.

They sat down to rest awhile, and Michael tried to patch his clothes together again. There was a big tear in his coat which Brigid mended with a safety pin.

"You don't look too bad," she consoled him.

The worst was that they had no idea how to get back to the road. Michael climbed a tree to find the way. He said he saw some smoke and that there was sure to be a road where there was a chimney; so they went in that direction. As they approached the spot they discovered that the smoke rose—not from the chimney of a house—but from the open fire of a gypsies' camp.

Several swarthy men were playing cards near the fire on which a pot of soup was simmering. At least it smelled like soup. On the steps of an old caravan under the trees a few dirty children were playing and a woman was hanging up some gray-looking wash. Michael thought it better to avoid the camp because the men looked so rough, and luckily he saw the road not far off. They had nearly reached it when the whimpering and crying of a dog made them stop. They looked around and saw one of the big men being rough with a poor thin little mongrel.

Michael could never bear to see an animal mistreated, so he ran back and shouted: "Stop that this minute!"

The Gypsies

Several of the men looked round in astonishment and the big man who had been ill-treating the dog stopped and advanced towards Michael, holding the dog by the scruff of his neck.

"What was that you said?" the man grumbled in a threatening voice, rolling his eyes.

Michael dared not look at him, but he spoke up bravely: "Ye shouldn't be treating poor wee dog like that."

"An' who'll tell me what I should do or what I shouldn't?" said the man, and the men around the fire sniggered. The woman called out in a high voice: "Arra, Charlie, leave the brat alone, will ye! Ye've got us into trouble enough these last days!"

The woman's words seemed to have an effect, for the man laughed scornfully and chased the dog into the bushes.

"If ye're so sorry for the brute, ye can take it an' welcome," he shouted.

"Sure and I'll take it, if it's this way ye're treating it all the time!" cried Michael indignantly. But the man had gone back to the camp and paid no more heed to him.

The little dog had fallen among some prickly brambles and was whimpering softly. Michael's heart ached with pity when he ran to Brigid who waited for him on the road.

(To be continued next Monday)

The Little Locomotive

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There was once a little locomotive with a great deal of curiosity. When he was first made and sent to the shed at night with the other engines, the older ones gave him a great deal of good advice.

"Always remember to toot when you come to crossings," said one.

"Sometimes you can't toot," said another, "but at least be sure to puff hard."

"Try not to jerk the train when you start," went on a third. "For myself, I have won a great reputation because I practically *never* jerk."

The oldest engine of all woke up from his nap and listened quietly to the others for a little while.

"All this is good advice, my young friend, but remember," he said slowly, "the whole duty of an engine is to obey the engineer. Never forget, no matter what happens, no matter what you think, Obey Your Engineer."

The little engine listened to the advice and made up his mind to obey it all, and to be as nearly a perfect engine as possible. He was sent on a daily run between two towns and he had a wonderful time, dashing along the tracks, tooting at crossings, pulling up with a great puffing at stations, breathing out fine wreaths of smoke, racing automobiles on the highway, and finally slowing down for the great city station where he had a chance to exchange a few words with the other engines before he was sent out again.

The little engine was very happy. Everything he saw interested him and he always obeyed his engineer.

But as the days grew into weeks and the weeks into months, he came to know everything along the track, down to the last blue enamel pot thrown out behind a fence. Then he began to wonder and wonder what lay beyond the hills he saw, and where the roads led to. Near the end of his run there was a small spur track that led off through the woods, and the little engine often imagined where it went.

At last one day he did a very naughty thing. He was waiting at the final station, just ready to start, but there happened to be no passengers. The engineer had climbed down from his cab to buy a paper, the fireman was off talking to some boys, the brakeman was mailing a letter, and the conductor was discussing some freight with the station baggage-master.

The little engine quietly started off down the track all by himself. When he came to the spur line, he switched over from his own accustomed track, and off he went into a new country. New trees, new streams, new bridges! Oh, he felt very happy and adventurous! But after a little while he found himself traveling more and more slowly. His breath came harder and harder. Pant, pant, pant. The little locomotive was almost choking. There was no fireman to put coal into his boiler now and the water in his tank was running very low. He was just crawling now.

"How shall I ever get home?" he thought, and then he cried out loud in despair with his last breath, "What shall I do oo oo oo?"

And Then He Stood Still

His wheels stopped moving. The little engine stood still.

Just then he saw coming down the tracks toward him a little iron man with a monkey wrench and a little iron woman with an oil can. They briskly stepped into the cab, refueled him and drove him to a tank, and turned him on a turntable, so that he was facing toward home.

"Now I want to know how you got here at all?" the iron man asked the little locomotive severely.

"I ran away from my engineer," said the little engine, very much ashamed.

"Dear! dear!" said the iron woman. "I never heard of such a thing."

"I wanted so much to see what there was down the track," sighed the little engine.

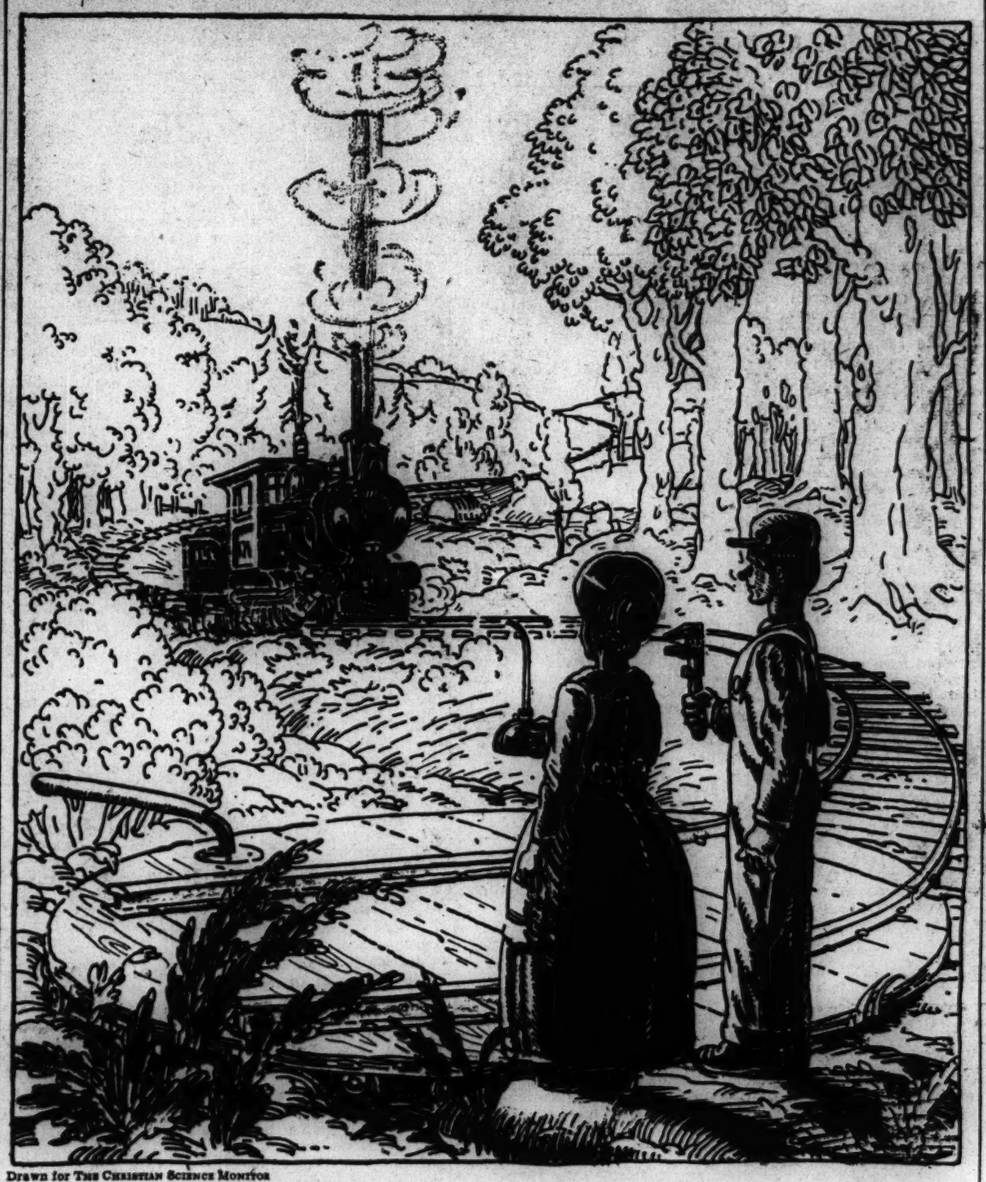
"Well, now you see what happens when you go down other people's tracks," said the iron man. "This track belongs to our engine. We made him ourself, and a very good one he is, too, but we've lent him to some friends for a year. If we hadn't been here to help you, you would have stayed where you were until you rusted."

"And it would have served you right, too," said the iron woman. "Now don't you do it again, but try to be a good little engine and mind your engineer."

The Little Engine's Resolve

The little locomotive did not mind their scoldings which he knew he had well deserved. He thanked them both for the kind help they had given him and promised that hereafter he would trouble them no more, and then he hurried back as fast as he could to the station he had left so naughtily.

There were the engineer and the conductor, the fireman and the brakeman jumping up and down on the platform helplessly, but when they saw the little engine coming back of his own accord they were delighted and climbing into the cab as fast as they could, they put on all speed and hurried off about their duties, for as the conductor said, looking at his watch, they were one hour and thirty-seven minutes behind their schedule. It took the little locomotive all day going at top speed to make up for his little adventure, and when he went to the shed that night he made up his mind once and for all that hereafter he would remember the oldest locomotive's advice, and no matter what happened Obey his Engineer.



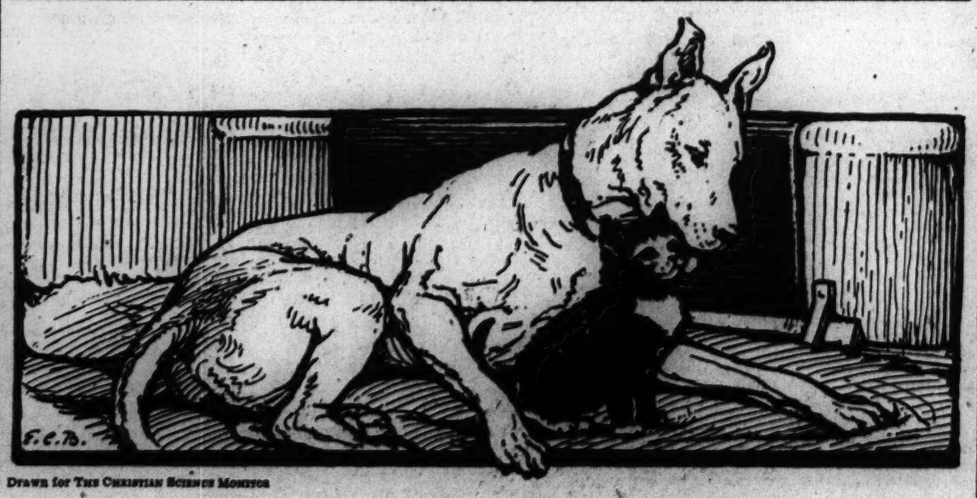
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"What Shall I Do oo oo oo?" He Cried Out—A Drawing by Maurice Day

The Scarecrow and the Wind

I love the way our scarecrow flaps his sleeves
To scare the swallows swooping from the eaves;
The way he grins—to show he means no harm
To feathered folk who flock to father's farm.
I love the way his straw hair sticks out straight
Beneath the old peaked hat that hides his pate;
The faded shirt that buttons up his chin;
The checkered vest that holds his stuffing in.
I love to watch him when the wind is gay—
It helps him kick to scare the ducks away.
It rushes up his trouser legs and puffs
And waves the straw hands sticking from his cuffs.
It makes his coattails flutter, sway and dance—
(And I dance with him when I get a chance!)
Without a scarecrow, farms would not be fun—
I'm glad we have this lovely jolly one!

—PEARL LOGAN WOODBRIDGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Kitten That Chose Its Home

"Why," thought June, "there's a little black and white kitten following me home from school!"

She bent to stroke it.

"I'm sorry," she said, "but I can't take you to live with me. Bill White Dog would never allow that."

The kitten gave a mew, and went on running beside her till she got in sight of the house. Then June picked it up to hide it under her coat for there was Bill White Dog on the door-step, wagging his tail.

But the tail-wagging stopped suddenly when the black and white kitten pushed its head out and said, "Mee-eew!"

"Grrrrrr," answered Bill White Dog, in a most not-polite way. "I won't allow another animal here!"

All at once the kitten jumped from June's arms and going up to the growling Bill, began to rub against him, purring loudly. That was too much for Bill. Without so much as one wag of his tail he turned round and walked off.

"Never mind," said June to the kitten, "even if he does feel like that about you, I can't turn you away on this cold evening."

So she made it a little bed in the kitchen, and Bill White Dog, after many more growls, took his mat into the hall by the stairs.

Next morning June carried the kitten off with her and put it down on the way to school. But again that evening the kitten was waiting for her on her way home.

"Little black and white thing," she said, picking it up to stroke it, "you really must go back to your proper family and not ask to live with a dog who growls at cats."

The kitten curled up in her arms, as though trying to say it hadn't got a proper family, and please would she have it?

So the same thing happened all over again.

The next day June took the little thing away with her once more, and the next evening back it came, and Bill growled at it. Things went on like this for nearly a week until June was quite sure it had no home of its own and decided to ask the Post Mistress if she would be glad of a kitten who was white here and black there.

But first she went to Bill White Dog to see if he wouldn't make friends after all.

Bill stared at the kitten and growled his answer.

That night, as before, the tiny thing slept in the kitchen and the dog dragged his mat into the hall. But soon there was a loud mewing and crying, as if the kitten didn't like being alone. June listened for a time, and then put on the light and creeping towards the stairs peeped down. And there was Bill White Dog pushing hard at the kitchen door with his nose.

"Oh dear," thought Jane, as he got the door open and went inside, "I hope he's not gone to growl at it again."

She slipped down the stairs, but before she could follow him in, Bill White Dog came back into the hall with the small kitten held gently in his mouth. He put it on his own mat, and then lay down beside it, with his front paws round the little animal.

"The Post Mistress won't be able to have a kitten after all!" thought June, as she crept back to bed.

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Baa Lamb and the Lovely Moon

One fine evening Baa Lamb went for a walk in the deep meadows at the foot of the hill.

In his white woolly coat he felt cosy and warm and very important, for it was the first time he had been allowed out so late in the evening, and it made him feel quite grown up. Skipping this way and that he made his way to the old well at the bottom of the meadow. It was a favorite game of his to baa into the well so as to hear Echo answer him. It seemed that there must be another lamb down there, but Grandmother Sheep said it was only his own voice that he heard. Anyway it was fun, and having arrived at the well he leaned over and began to bleat.

"Ya, ya, you can't get me! You can't get me! You ca—"

Suddenly Baa stopped and stared. Whatever was that round, bright thing shining far, far down in the dark water at the bottom of the well? Baa leaned over still further and stared and stared. Then suddenly he knew. It was the moon.

"O dear, O dear," he bleated.

A Dilemma

Without Lovely Moon there would be no one to light the sky at night. It would all be dark. Not even the stars would show.

"I must do something, do something, do—" he bleated, and started to run home.

"Sister, Sister," he panted as he pushed open the door of their comfortable pen. "Come quickly, come quickly!"

His sister, a pretty, fluffy lamb, blinked rather stupidly, for she had been asleep.

"Come where?" she yawned.

"To the well. Quickly, quickly!"

With one paw he grasped the handle of the well bucket, and with the other his sister's ear, and off they ran at top speed, just as if old Buster Bull were after them, until they reached the well. They ran so fast that Baa had no time to glance up to see what the sky looked like without anything to brighten it.

"Hurry Sister, hurry," he whispered. "It's Lovely Moon—she has fallen down the well."

He flung the bucket over the stone edge and played out the long rope until it reached the water.

"It's all right. We'll pull you up," he bleated to the shining disc, which was now wriggling as if it did not like having a bucket thrown down on top of it.

Grandmother Sheep

"You up," repeated Echo.

"Now Sister, pull, pull," ordered Baa, twisting the rope end about his waist.

Both lambs pulled as if the curl in their wool depended upon it. With feet dug into the wet grass they tugged and tugged. The bucket, you see, was very heavy, because it was full of water. It had a long way to come from the bottom of the well, and all the while the rope was scraping, scraping against the edge of the stone rim.

Suddenly, just when the bucket was nearly up, the rope broke. Backwards went the two lambs, head over heels onto the grass, and there, there in the sky just above them, was Lovely Moon, shining as brightly as a newly lit lantern.

"Look, look, Lovely Moon has got back. We've saved her, saved her. Hurray, hurray," bleated Baa, jumping up and down with joy.

So happy were they that they forgot all about the bucket which had fallen back into the well. Dancing and skipping they hurried home in the soft moonlight.

When they got in they told Grandmother Sheep all about their adventure.

"And we saved her. Look, she's up there now. I believe she winked at me," said Baa proudly.

Grandmother Sheep laughed and laughed until the tears ran down her long, grey face.

"O dearie, dearie me, you are a pair of silly lambs," she gasped.

Cakes for Hungarian Birds

The extremely cold weather prevailing in Hungary has meant that many birds have made their way from the woods to the villages and towns seeking food and shelter. The people of Budapest, eager to help the little visitors, immediately telephoned to the Ornithological Institute asking what they could do to meet their needs. They were advised to make bird-cakes from suet and oil-seeds, nuts and poppy seeds, and other similar delicacies, although the birds would be happy to receive sunflower and poppy seeds and nuts just as they were, if the cakes were too much trouble.

The children in one of the schools pride themselves on having opened the best run "Cake Bar" for birds. The cakes, which are in great demand by the large number of customers, are homemade. The customers include robins, thrushes, blackbirds and sparrows, which can be seen at all hours of the day happily eating on the well-spread tables.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SEA PINES
Cape Cod • 32nd Season • For Girls

Salt water beach, nearly a hundred acres. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, music, sketching. Craft shop. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby guest building for adults. Write for booklet.
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you are considering the choice of a school, the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor will help you select one that meets your needs. Over 350 high standard schools of various types are represented in the Monitor during the year.

If you do not find the one to fill your requirements advertised in current Tuesday and Saturday issues write to SCHOOL AND CAMP SECTION, Advertising Department, One, Norway Street Boston, Mass.

Bruins to Use Providence Players in Game Here Tomorrow Night Against Hawks

Jack Crawford Will Replace Dit Clapper

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	20	4	9	92	65	44
Rangers	16	5	9	98	89	41
Chicago	9	7	17	62	96	25
Detroit	8	8	19	70	94	24

Canadian Division

Toronto	16	7	9	103	87	39
Canadiens	13	8	12	93	92	34
Americans	15	7	12	88	87	37
Montreal	10	4	16	83	79	24

Results Feb. 5

Toronto 3, Boston 1.
Canadiens 3, Americans 2 (overtime).

Results Feb. 6

Rangers 3, Toronto 1.
Detroit 8, Canadiens 0.
Boston 7, Chicago 2.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Both the Bruins and Chicago will present altered line-ups for their game at the Boston Garden tomorrow night. Ray Getliffe and Dit Clapper are on the inactive list for the locals and Mel Hill and Jack Crawford, rookies from Providence, will don major league uniforms as replacements. Chicago is besieged with mishaps, too, Mush March, Louis Trudel and Art Wiebe being on the sidelines. A new rookie, Ivan Nicholson from the American Association, Bert Connolly and Jack Shill are the newcomers.

Clapper was shaken up in the Chicago game last night and Getliffe is not in condition to take his regular turn yet. Crawford is a chunky defenseman who played with St. Mikes of Toronto and Lakeshore Mines during his amateur days. He looked so good at Hershey, Pa., that Art Ross signed him and under Bun Cook at Providence he has developed rapidly. Hill played a couple of games earlier in the season with the Bruins and has been with the Reds for other games.

Several Surprises

The week end hockey brought several surprise results with the showing of the Detroit Red Wings taking top honors. After floundering all season it now looks as though the Stanley Cup defenders are due to beat out Chicago for the playoffs. Their 8-to-0 trouncing of Canadiens last night has created an unusual stir and Manager Jack Adams is smiling again in old-time fashion.

These Bruins have done very well for themselves during the past three weeks in the face of mishaps and a difficult schedule. They have not had a full squad of 15 regulars available for more than a month and they have survived three successive week ends on the road with credit. Now they have a chance to recuperate. After tomorrow night's game here at the Garden, the Bruins remain at home until a week from Thursday when they go to New York to play Rangers. They entertain Canadiens here next Sunday and Montreal Maroons the following Tuesday.

"Balanced the Budget"

While the Toronto Maple Leafs beat the Bruins, 3-1, on Saturday night the locals balanced the budget by trimming the Black Hawks, 7-2, last night. Rangers stayed within three points by scoring a 2-1 decision over the Leafs last night. Rangers have one more game to play than the Bruins as matters now stand.

In the other game Canadiens tied Americans 3-3 Saturday night. The way Americans are going at present it looks as if the Montreal Maroons, with a sustained spurt, can make the play-offs yet. The Canadiens lost ground in their efforts to overhaul the Leafs.

Professional Football

Chicago Bears 16, Redskins 10.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

3 Mats. Weekly Wed., Thurs., & Sat. 50c. Perf. Mondays
5TH MONTH! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT!
"Deeply moving, perfectly acted."—George Arliss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
44th St. Thea., W. of B'y. LAc. 4-4397. Evgs. 8:40
Good Seats for Lincoln's & Washington's B'days

"The funniest show of the year."—LIFE
ED WYNN
in the New Musical Hit
HOORAY FOR WHAT!
N. Y. WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St.
Evgs.: Balc. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 and $3.30.
Orch. $2.20 and $4.40. Mail Orders Filled
Even. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way.
Evgs. 8:40. No Mats. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2:40.

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH ● LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

BOSTON

Keith Memorial—2d Week
HENIE AMECHE happy landing
Plus NEW STAGE SHOW

STATE ORPHEUM
2—M-G-M Triumphs—2
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
The LAST GANGSTER
Also: "You're Only Young Once"

STRAND 175 HUNTINGTON AVE. COM. 4000
Showing Today and Tomorrow
Gladys George in
"MADAME X"
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MANCHESTER, N. H.

Home Cooked Foods
MODERATELY PRICED
ATTRACTIVELY SERVED
PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS
Alma's Tea Room
Daniel Webster Highway
JUST NORTH OF MANCHESTER, N. H.

Jeremiah Has Indians on Top

Wide World

Robert Egelhoff of Newton Highlands, Mass., One of the Star Defensemen on the Dartmouth Hockey Team, and Coach Eddie Jeremiah

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Johnny Revolta wins $3,000 Sacramento open golf tournament and $750 with 72-hole score of 290.

DAVOS, Switzerland—Ivar Ballangrud, Norway, shatters world record for 10,000 meters with time of 17:14.4 and clinches individual world's ice-skating championship in international tourney; Hans Engnestangen takes world 500-meter championship in close race with Leo Freisinger, Chicago, as both are clocked in world record time.

STOCKHOLM — Megan Taylor, England, captures world women's figure skating championship with 1997.6 points to 1990.7 for countrywoman Cecilia Colledge.

PANAMA—Blacket, Panama, and Oritz, Cuba, equal world record of 10.3 for 100-meter dash as Central American Games open.

NEW YORK—Ben Johnson twice betters world 60-yard indoor dash record, taking final in 6 seconds flat after winning semifinal in 6.1 and is voted outstanding athlete of Millrose track and field games; Glenn Cunningham captures Wanamaker Mile for fifth time in 4:11; Spec Towns and Allan Tolmich lower 60-yard high hurdle indoor record to 7.4 with Towns winning final; North Texas Teachers team establishes new mark of 7:27.5 for mile and seven-eighths medley relay.

PHILADELPHIA—Robert Grant 3d, and Clarence C. Pell, Jr., retain national racquets doubles championship, defeating J. Richard Leonard and Malcolm Kirkbride, 2—15, 15—10, 15—6, 15—17, 15—2.

CLEVELAND—Robin Lee wins men's senior singles title and Charles McCarthy and Margret Drake take waltz and fox trot competition in Midwest figure skating championships.

CHICAGO—Gus Kilian and Heinz Vopel capture tenth straight six-day bike race for new record winning streak, finishing with point margin over Jimmy Walthour and Al Crossley.

NEW YORK—William Gillespie defeats Bernard Jacoby 6—3, 6—2, 6—3 in finals of eastern interscholastic tennis championships.

DALLAS—Wilmer Allison announces tennis comeback campaign.

SOUTH BEND—Notre Dame wallops Pittsburgh 51-17 in basketball as the two schools wind up athletic relations.

McKechnie Sees Little Change In New Baseball

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 7 (AP)—Bill McKechnie, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, crooked the thumb and forefinger of his right hand to form a letter "U" roughly two inches across.

"No, sir," he declared, gesturing, "the National League's new rerabbited ball isn't going to make that much difference with the fellows who can hit. And those who can't hit, well, they couldn't do any better if the ball were India rubber."

The soft-spoken but dynamic former pilot of the Boston Bees gave his views at a dinner given by the Reds' management.

"We have tested the ball," he said, "and as long as it is hit 'on the fat' or between the seams I doubt if anyone could tell the difference. The ball won't carry quite as far when hit on the seams, but then, there is much more 'fat' area and the chances of a direct hit on the seams are few."

Thus, McKechnie agreed, there will be just as many home runs, just as many extra-base blows as ever at Crosley Field and elsewhere around the circuit this year—possibly a few more here, some fans pointed out, considering a rearrangement of the diamond and an average 20-foot shortening of the field.

McKechnie continued his refusal to make predictions for the approaching season.

"Trade talk has been difficult," he said, denying, however, that the situation arose from the fact that Cincinnati finished at the bottom of the league in 1937.

"You've got to trade man for man in this game," he explained. "You've got to offer a good player to get one. We've got them, but so have the other clubs, and we won't trade unless we can better ourselves.

"Take Lombardi. He hit .334 last year despite his slowness of foot, but Lombardi at .334 is probably better than two men with a lower batting percentage. He is popular here and for that reason I think we'd really have to offer the fans something in trading him off."

McDonald Joins Dodgers

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 7 (AP)—John A. McDonald, who has been connected with the Cincinnati Reds for several years, follows his old boss, Larry MacPhail, into the administrative department of the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Dodgers announced yesterday that McDonald, whose last post at Cincinnati was that of the travelling secretary, will be assistant to the Brooklyn general manager this season. MacPhail recently signed a three-year contract as executive vice-president of the Dodgers.

Outboard Records Stand

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—Outboard motorboat racing records withstood safely another assault by some of the nation's fastest drivers here yesterday. Paul Wearly of Muncie, Ind., and Lewis Carlisle of Palm Beach won the featured races on the closing program of the fifth annual Southeastern Regatta. Ken MacKenzie, New Haven, Conn., driver, finished second in the Class F race with 780 points as a result of a second and two third places.

A. A. U. Expects To Govern Bicycling

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union said yesterday it expects to assume active jurisdiction of amateur bicycling in the United States next year and would apply then for affiliation with the International Cycling Union.

The International Cycling Union meeting in Paris Saturday postponed for a year action on application for affiliation, presented by Otto Eisele, president of the Amateur Bicycle League of America.

Dan Ferris, secretary of the A. A. U., said yesterday the A. A. U. had no connection with Eisele's application, and that he applied for the I. C. U. sanction in his capacity as head of the Bicycle League, not as chairman of the A. A. U's cycling division.

The I. C. U. in its action Saturday decided on the year's postponement "in order to look thoroughly into the problem." Members of French cycling organizations said the Union named a committee to consider the American application and make recommendations next year.

Ferris explained yesterday that the A. A. U. had advised the I. C. U. it had already assumed jurisdiction of Amateur cycling in this country and would advise the international body next year that it is prepared to hold this jurisdiction "in fact as well as in name."

Berlin Soccer Match a Tie

BERLIN, Feb. 7 (AP)—Germany's National soccer team disappointed a crowd of 80,000 fans, who jammed the city stadium yesterday, by gaining only a one-all tie with Switzerland in an international match. The Germans had to come from behind to tie the score with only 16 minutes remaining in the last half.

Crimson-Green Hockey Contest Feature of Week

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
McGill	6	0	0	54	5	12
Toronto	4	1	0	36	14	9
Queen's	4	0	2	27	23	8
Dartmouth	3	0	3	24	40	6
Harvard	2	0	1	5	9	4
Princeton	2	0	4	17	26	4
Montreal	1	0	6	19	41	2
Yale	0	1	6	16	33	1

Results Feb. 5

Dartmouth 5, Yale 1.
McGill 10, Queen's 1.

With every indication that McGill will successfully defend its International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League crown which it won last year without a defeat, interest on this side of the border now turns to the race in the old Quadrangular League—comprising the teams of Harvard, Dartmouth, Princeton, and Yale—in which Harvard is the defending champion.

Dartmouth, although not strong in the Three-I League competition, having lost all but one game to Canadian opponents, is now sitting firmly in first place in the Quadrangular League standing. They achieved this by downing Yale last Saturday night at New Haven, 5 to 1, thus making it two straight over the Eli this season. Yale lost to the Indians at Hanover, 6 to 2, several weeks ago.

Crimson-Green at Hanover

The crucial game of the week, as far as the Quad League standing is concerned, is the Harvard-Dartmouth tilt at Hanover next Saturday. In the past the Crimson has always been troubled when meeting the Green on the latter's home ice. This year will be no exception and inasmuch as Harvard is not playing at the top of its game, it wouldn't be surprising to see Dartmouth upset Coach Joe Stubbs' six.

Examinations have kept the Harvard squad away from practice, and, that they are much in need of it, was shown last Saturday night when the Crimson met St. Nicholas at the Arena and were defeated, 4 to 2.

Of course, Coach Stubbs was experimenting with his second and third lines in an attempt to put together the best possible working combinations. However, despite this effort, it doesn't seem as though he has discovered any outstanding unit. Austin Harding, Ralph Pope, and George Roberts, teamed fairly well together, but the lines of Patrick-Eaton-Mechem and Winslow-Stone-deRham were not all that could be desired.

Harvard's defense was good enough when Capt. Traf Hicks and Al Kevorkian were on the ice, but showed glaring weaknesses when Charlie Houghton filled in for Win Jameson. Gene Emerson played his usual reliable game.

To Meet Olympics

Skeets Canterbury gave Howie Johnson a chance to prove his ability in the nets, but his work fell short of that displayed by Vin Preedly in the second and third periods.

Harvard will get in as much practice as possible this week as well as play a game with the Boston Olympics on Wednesday night at the Arena. The Olympics defeated the Crimson six earlier in the season, 5 to 4.

There was little material change in the Three-I League standing over the week end. Dartmouth moved into sole possession of fourth place with Harvard and Princeton tied for the fifth spot.

McGill continued its undefeated march in league play by trouncing Queen's, 10 to 1. The Montreal Redmen have yet to meet second-place Toronto, who have not been defeated this season although they were forced to a 2-to-2 tie with Yale. With the exception of McGill this Toronto six is the best of the Canadian teams, but does not appear strong enough to upset McGill.

Bobby Riggs Wins In Tennis Final

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago faltered momentarily but regained his stride and defeated Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2 in the Surf Club tennis tournament final yesterday.

Kovacs, 18-year-old youngster, astonished spectators time and again by slashing back at Riggs and staging spectacular shots that held the national No. 2 player at a standstill.

In the long run it was a victory of experience over youth. The gallery speculated on Kovac's possible effect on national rankings when his youth is tempered by more experience.

Riggs was erratic in the first set and the Californian had him completely in hand. But the Chicago player came into his own in the second. Playing with precision, he gained the upper hand and kept the lead throughout the match.

It was no child's play. Kovacs snapped a return in the third game that caught Riggs off guard and sent him sprawling on the ground in an effort to salvage it. The set was deuced five times.

The next also was deuced five times, but Riggs kept up a steady fire that had the sparkling Kovacs on the run.

Kovacs also lost to Riggs in the Miami Biltmore tournament several weeks ago. He was an upset quarter-final victor over Bitsy Grant of Atlanta in the contest ended yesterday.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	17	1	13	88	86	35
Providence	14	0	12	64	67	34
New Haven	9	4	21	61	94	22
Springfield	7	3	19	65	90	19

Western Division

Cleveland	17	4	9	75	71	40
Pittsburgh	15	6	9	82	82	36
Syracuse	15	4	13	93	81	34

Results Feb. 5

Philadelphia 1, Syracuse 0.
Cleveland 5, Springfield 2.
Pittsburgh 3, New Haven 1.

Results Feb. 6

Syracuse 2, Springfield 1.
New Haven 3, Providence 1.

Germain Glidden Seeks Third U. S. Squash Racquets Title

By the Associated Press

Winning a third-straight national title would be a pretty good stunt for such a tough game as squash racquets, in the opinion of Germain Glidden, the 24-year-old champion from New York, who paints portraits with some measure of success.

Glidden, who won his first United States crown in 1936 while a senior at Harvard, received his first commission as an artist last week.

So pleased was he with the assignment, he went onto the court last week end and trimmed Hubert Martin, champion of Canada, in three-straight games in the No. 1 match of the International Lapham Cup series. The United States won, 13 to 2.

As an artist, Glidden joins several other sports figures who perform in both fields. The best known, of course, are Helen Wills Moody, the former tennis champion, who is a successful fashion illustrator, and Bob Zuppke, Illinois football coach, who is rated an excellent painter.

Others are Charley Cunningham, art curator at a Boston museum, who was Harvard hockey captain when Barry Wood played, and Patricia Tate, Boston's famous oarswoman, who does much portrait painting among the Hub's socially elect.

Squash racquets is four-wall handball played with racquets. But much faster, it requires unusually quick reaction, endurance, speed afoot, and, says Glidden, "above all, plain courage."

Glidden's three brothers and sisters and his father also play squash, and as a team-of-five they claim the United States family championship, having beaten the Brainard family team of Hartford, Conn., and the Cookmans of Englewood, N. J.

Champions have a comparatively short reign in squash racquets as compared with other games. Only one player, Stanley Pearson, of Philadelphia, ever has won the title three times in a row, and Pearson missed on his fourth try.

"The trouble is that in this game," said Glidden, who used to toss 60-yard forward passes for the Phillips Exeter Academy football team, "as soon as you reach the top everybody starts picking your game apart and pointing for you. If you have a flaw in your backhand or forehand, they'll just pound it until you're an ex-champion."

But Glidden gets around this by being unorthodox. He advances into forecourt and literally teases his opponents into defeat by playing drop shots and sharply angled three-corner placements.

"Trouble with that," he sighed, "is that I either make the ace or lose the point, but that's the penalty for playing the daring way." Glidden goes after title No. 3 this month.

Anne Page Opens Title Campaign

By the Associated Press

Anne Page, of Philadelphia, national squash racquets champion for the past two years, today opened her drive for a third straight title by drawing Mrs. Fred Hawkins, of Boston, for her first opponent at the Harvard Club of Boston.

Cecile Bowes, also of Philadelphia, who was Miss Page's victim in the 1936 and 1937 finals, was pitted against Anna Weeks, of New York, for her first test, and if victorious was to play the winner between Freida Scharman, of New York, and Eleonora Sears, of Boston. Miss Sears won the championship in 1928, the first year it was played.

Other leading matches pitted Peggy Baker, of Worcester, against Mrs. C. C. Madeira, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Ralph Powers, of New London, Conn., against Mrs. Paul Sanborn, of Philadelphia; Mrs. George Wightman, of Brookline, donor of the Wightman Cup in tennis, who won this tournament in 1930, against Esther Daly, of Philadelphia; Mrs. William F. Howe, Jr., thrice a titleholder, against Mrs. Roger Ellis, of Boston, and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Jr., New York star, against Elizabeth Smith, of Boston.

N. E. College Results

Hockey

Dartmouth 5, Yale 1.
St. Nicholas 4, Harvard 2.
Boston University 6, Colby 6.
Middlebury 5, M. I. T. 1.

Basketball

Pennsylvania 40, Dartmouth 38.*
Yale 38, Williams 21.
Rutgers 48, Springfield 46.
Brown 67, Lowell Textile 26.

Swimming

Springfield 39, Rider College 26.
Brown 49, Army 32.
Harvard 60, Providence, R. I. Boys' Club 15.
Yale 48, Columbia 27.

Fencing

New York University 14, Yale 13.
Brown 12, Providence Fencing Club 5.

Wrestling

Harvard 26, Springfield 6.

Boxing

Yale 5, Coast Guard Academy 3.

*—Two extra periods.

American Hockey Association

Feb. 5

Wichita 4, Minneapolis 2.
Tulsa 3, St. Louis 1.

Feb. 6

Minneapolis 1, St. Louis 1.

Big Six Basketball

Oklahoma 50, Nebraska 48.

Katherine Rawls Shatters Another

By the Associated Press

Coral Gables, Fla., Feb. 7

Katherine Rawls, of Fort Lauderdale, raced against time yesterday and for the fourth consecutive Sunday bested an existing aquatic speed mark.

Entered from the Miami Beach Swimming Club, the young Olympic performer covered 150 yards over the 25-yard Miami Biltmore pool in 1m., 52s., to add to medley marks she claims.

Two weeks ago Helene Rains set the mark of 1m. 56.3s., which Miss Rawls successfully raced against yesterday.

By a Staff Photographer

Germain Glidden
Former Harvard Squash Racquets Star

Around the Hub

Entries of outstanding track and field performers throughout the United States continue to pour in for the special events on the B. A. A. Games program at the Boston Garden next Saturday night. Lloyd Siebert, former mid-West pole vault champion and a graduate of North Central College in Naperville, Ill., has sent in his signed blank.

Last year in a dual meet with Michigan Normal, Siebert vaulted 14ft. 1¼in. In a Kansas meet he cleared 13ft. 11in., and in the Armour Relays held in the University of Chicago Field House he defeated Haller of Wisconsin, the Big Ten Conference champion. Siebert also won the Central A. A. U. championship, and at Princeton last June he tied for first place with Warmerdan of California.

With Earle Meadows, the Olympic champion and co-holder of the world outdoor record of 14ft. 11in.; Dick Ganslen of Columbia, S. C. I. C. 4-A indoor champ; Bill Harding and Bob Campbell of Yale; Singsen of Rhode Island State, and Pettingell of Harvard battling for top honors at the Boston Garden, the indoor mark of 14ft. 4⅞in., made last year at the B. A. A. meet by George Varoff, should be threatened next Saturday.

Sam Allen, former Oklahoma hurdler and present A. A. U. indoor king, has decided to remain in the East for meets through February, and has signed for the B. A. A. Games. Cornelius Johnson, 1936 Olympic high jump winner, will again leap before the Hub's track fans. Competing against Johnson will be Mel Walker, Les Steers, Al Threadgill—first last year—Arthur Byrnes and Lloyd Thompson. The last named is the national A. A. U. junior champion from Xavier University, New Orleans.

Welker Cochran regained the world 18.2 balkline billiards title Saturday night at the Twentieth Century rooms, finishing his match with Jake Schaefer with an advantage of 3,600 to 3,476. When Cochran missed with only 16 points needed for victory, the Chicago veteran almost came from behind, but was finally "frozen."

Sonja Henie closed her Boston engagement last night before another capacity attendance. The movie star grossed some $157,000 in the five-night stand here out of which taxes must be deducted. Other unofficial figures reveal that she appeared before some 75,000 admirers and probably took about $50,000 of the gross for herself. She left Boston on the one o'clock train for New York today and the rest of the company will leave tomorrow night on the boat. She next appears in Miami, Fla., where an outdoor ice refrigeration plant is being installed in a football stadium.

Bob Quinn, president and general manager of the Boston Bees, is still trying to locate a suitable site for his minor league franchise that last season was at Scranton. Hartford, at one time a thriving baseball community, is favored by Quinn, but several details must be settled before definite announcements are made.

The Bees have sent the veteran pitcher, Guy Bush, to the Cardinals. His major league career has about ended, although Cardinal Manager Frankie Frisch may use him occasionally in relief. The locals are too well stocked with mound talent to trail along with the veteran for another season. Also, the Bees have received the signed contract of Ray Mueller, young catcher.

Boston University and B. C. meet in another hockey battle tomorrow night on Arena ice. The teams were tied in their last two contests.

The Red Sox today received the signed contracts of Ben Chapman, outfielder, and Jim Bagby, rookie pitcher. Last season with Hazleton, Bagby won 21 games and lost only 8, winning the New York-Pennsylvania League's most valuable player award.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Sueo Oye, Japanese pole vaulter, voted trophy for best performance at Millrose track meet.

Sporting Events Attract Throngs; New Records Set

Boston, long known as a sports center, justified its claim yesterday, when nearly 50,000 persons turned out to take in sporting events, in the Boston Garden, the Boston Arena, and Mechanics Building. This number does not include the thousands of Bostonians who went to New Hampshire for winter sports.

More than 23,000 visited the Sportsman show at Mechanics building; 16,000 flocked to the Boston Garden to see Sonja Henie in her final performance; and some 9,000 hockey fans filled the Arena to capacity to watch the Boston Olympics defeat the Valleyfield Braves in a Quebec Provinical Senior League game, 5 to 2.

At both the Arena and Mechanics Building, new attendance records were established. Crowds lined the streets for two blocks at the Mechanics Building and from then until the doors closed a steady stream of people filed through the large exhibition halls. Officials at the Arena were not prepared for the big turnout and the lobby and surrounding streets were jammed with ticket seekers. The game was delayed 15 minutes and Walter Brown, manager of the Arena said that hundreds were turned away.

The capacity crowd at the Arena was the largest ever to see the Olympics play in Boston. This turnout proved that low prices and a good brand of hockey will attract the fans. Officials did say, however, the mild weather combined with overcast skies did help to swell the gate receipts.

Spectators at the Olympic-Valleyfield game were satisfied with the game. From the opening whistle until the final blast, the crowd voiced their approval with a continual roar.

Despite the slow ice the teams gave a good exhibition of skating, stick-handling, and team work, with the local club outplaying the visitors. Paul Guibord, George Ford, and Johnny Lax were outstanding for the Olympics on the offense, while Junie Stubbs, Art Smith, and Bill Splaine did great work on the defense. It was their hard body-checking that slowed the Valleyfield team down.

By virtue of yesterday's victory the Olympics moved into a third-place tie with Granby in the league standing. Next Sunday, at the Boston Garden, the Olympics are scheduled to meet St. Jacques.

In the other league game played yesterday, Sherbrooke defeated Drummondville, 5 to 3.

League Swimmers To Seek Honors In Harvard Pool

The invitation individual championships of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League will be contested in the Harvard University Pool, March 18 and 19. This will be the first time that the Eastern League individual championships have been held at Cambridge and the foremost swimmers and divers of the league teams, Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Navy, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale will compete.

There will be competition Friday morning, afternoon, and evening, and Saturday afternoon and evening. The Harvard Athletic Association has announced that admission to the morning and afternoon competition will be 55 cents with all seats unreserved and reserved seats for Friday and Saturday evening will be priced at $1.10. The following program will be followed:

Friday, March 18, 10 a. m.

1 Meter Board Diving Trials.

Friday, March 18, 2:30 p. m.

50-Yard Free Style Heats.
30-minute exhibition of diving.
50-Yard Free Style Semifinal.
150-Yard Backstroke—Time Trials.
220-Yard Free Style—Time Trials.
300-Yard Medley Relay—Time Trials.

Friday, March 18, 8:30 p. m.

50-Yard Free Style—Final.
150-Yard Backstroke—Final.
220-Yard Free Style—Final.
1 Meter Board Diving—Final.
300-Yard Medley Relay—Final.

Saturday, March 19, 2:30 p. m.

100-Yard Free Style—Time Trials.
200-Yard Breaststroke—Time Trials.
440-Yard Free Style—Time Trials.
3 Meter Board High Diving—Trials.
400-Yard Relay—Trials.

Saturday, March 19, 8:30 p. m.

100-Yard Free Style—Final.
200-Yard Breaststroke—Final.
440-Yard Free Style—Final.
3 Meter Board Diving—Final.
400-Yard Relay—Final.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	4	1	229	185	.800
Cornell	4	1	202	206	.800
Harvard	2	1	113	103	.667
Columbia	2	2	157	151	.500
Pennsylvania	2	3	185	194	.400
Princeton	1	3	127	131	.250
Yale	1	5	206	249	.167

Results Feb. 5

Pennsylvania 40, Dartmouth 38.

B. U.'s Star Court Center Ineligible

Boston University's basketball hopes took a mid-season slump today when it was learned that Erwin Kopecky, brilliant center, was declared ineligible to compete in the Terriers' remaining seven games because of academic difficulties.

In B. U.'s 12 games played, Kopecky had scored 134 points and was second to Solly Nechtem in the total points scored. He was listed among the first 10 leading scorers in New England. Next Wednesday night the Terriers meet Clark and Bob Leahy will replace Kopecky at the center post.

Dartmouth Faces More Court Road Tests This Week

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Dartmouth's Indians, stopped once on their march toward the Eastern Intercollegiate League basketball title, face further "harrying" on the road this week in games with Yale and Princeton.

The Indians had won four straight games, three of them on the home court, and held first place unbeaten when they faced Pennsylvania's quintet Saturday night in Philadelphia's Palestra. But the Quakers jumped the Big Green and won a notable 40-to-38 victory.

The defeat sent Dartmouth into a tie for first place with Cornell with four victories and a defeat each. Cornell's Big Red, however, has a tough one this week in another battle with Penn, a traditional rival. Dartmouth's tests come on Thursday at New Haven and on Saturday at Princeton, while Cornell's lone encounter is Saturday night on its home court. Harvard, third in the league, gets a chance to close the gap between it and the two leaders against the last-place Yale team, Saturday night.

The Indians-Quaker battle Saturday night went into two overtime periods before Jerry Seeders of Penn, the sophomore, sank a side-court set shot to break the tie. Will Thomas, Dartmouth sharpshooter, was prominent in the Green attack with 11 points and took over first place in the league scoring records. He has 62 points, with Carl Wilson, of Cornell, idle last week, second with 55.

Ivy League Swimming

Yale 48, Columbia 27.

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Solitaire Diamond, supported with two diamonds each side, 18 kt. white gold mount. 85.00

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Athenian Contrast

ON WEEKDAYS the Acropolis of Athens is the playground—serious-minded people may prefer to call it the aesthetic Mecca—of every country in the world except Greece. Entrance is by payment; and, if a mere ticket is not so exciting as the pair of turtle doves or the garlanded lamb of the days of Pericles, it is still right that pilgrims should make a sacrifice to the beauty for which they have travelled so far.

Seen from a distance, the pilgrims present a curious spectacle. Multi-colored flies seem to be crawling over the rocky platform; but closer inspection reveals the fact that the flies are really human beings, whose eyes are covered by enormous blue glasses that turn all attempt at expression into an absurdly insect-like stare. Buying those glasses at an exorbitant price has been their introduction to Athens; but in the pitiless glare they do not regret it, while the vendors bless the Attic sun that makes the glasses necessary. With a few rare exceptions, the pilgrims show no signs of nationality; and it is not till one hears the guides address them in a suitable tongue that their home addresses are revealed. Some listen intently, others not at all; but, whatever their impressions, they remain as hidden as their eyes, and only the cameras slung about their bodies seem hopeful of at least more vivid records of what is now seen through a glass—darkly.

Sometimes a rush takes place towards some particularly tasty morsel of ancient civilization; but soon the clusters scatter once more and the cameras take up their chorus of clicking, as if grasshoppers and not flies had been tempted from the fields to this torrid mass of rock. Not that the Acropolis is unique in attraction. The temples upon it may be world famous; but, after all, the personal touch has also its importance, and with fortune each click will carry away proof positive that the Propylaea and the Erectheum—and of course the Parthenon—have been visited, with the added thrill of a familiar figure in the foreground.

* * *

FOR THE IMPATIENT of results, there is also the local photographer, whose magic box can produce a whole row of masterpieces in time to give gaiety to lunch. Ah, yes, lunch! The glare has become trying, even through blue glasses; breakfast seems to have happened days ago—and sketchily at that. So the flies begin to crawl slowly downwards, one by one. The buzz of voices dies away; the clicking ceases. Outside the entrance gate the sellers of sponges, gypsum figures of classic intention, sheets of "rare" stamps, and dolls dressed as Greek soldiers, make a last effort to tempt. Failure costs nothing and there may be a tourist who still longs to take home "something from the Acropolis." The guardians of the precinct, and the policeman, upon whose sleeve several miniature flags indicate his linguistic attainments, seek the coolness of their vine-festooned offices, while the guides calculate the morning's gains and argue about the date of the next cruising steamer. Above is emptiness. From the balcony of the Erectheum the flower-crowned maidens stare into space, with the ghost of a smile on their marble lips. Among the columns of the Parthenon a faint breeze rises; *Telos panton moni*, it whispers, which is the Greek for: "At last we are alone!"

* * *

ON SUNDAY a change comes over the Acropolis—a metamorphosis the ancient Greeks never dreamed of when they invented the word. Unhindered by entrance fees, the flies still crawl up the steps of the Propylaea; but now their clusters are thicker and mostly black, and they move with an air of familiarity that renders wonder-struck pauses unnecessary. For this is an Athenian crowd, come to inspect its greatest treasure, and beneath the chatter one detects the pride of proprietorship. They may be but distantly related to Homer's heroes, but the Acropolis is theirs all the same. Is not that something to be proud of? And so they wander here and there with the simple gaiety of modern Greeks, seemingly indifferent to their surroundings, but in reality with critical eye. Were a single detail changed, a single piece missing from the marble jigsaw, I believe the Athenians would notice it.

* * *

BUT, IF ATHENIANS find pride in the Acropolis, admiration for themselves comes even more naturally. Throughout history they have been vain; and, therefore, on Sundays the photographers do their briskest trade, though one suspects that their prices are lower than on weekdays. Paterfamilias cannot resist grouping the wife and children for one more addition to the family album. A young sailor, with his cap at a daring angle, plants himself jauntily beside his red-lipped girl friend whose black eyebrows almost meet above her straight nose. What matter that her type reminds one rather of Stambul than the Attic plain? Now she is Greek, and can meet the gaze of the Erectheum maidens without shame. Near by a couple of Evzones await their turn. They are soldiers of the Royal Guard, and make a brave show in their red caps, blue kilted jackets, white woolen tights, and red shoes with enormous black pompons on the upturned toes. They stand before the camera, holding each other's hands like small children, a custom which may seem absurd to us, but which is common in Greece. It has an eastern touch that suits the climate. What more pleasant than to sit hour after hour, while the sun shines and time passes?

Suddenly something unusual attracts the attention of the crowd. Family parties pause to look; even the photographer forgets his posed subjects. Up the sacred way that leads to Athena's shrine an ancient Greek is approaching. Dressed in a short wine-colored robe and shod with sandals, the bearded figure passes where thousands—perhaps resembling him—have passed; and for a moment silence falls. But only for a moment; for, though there is something incongruous about this living wraith—a feeling that its imitation of the past is sacrilege among the ruined temples—modern Athenians have seen too many strange sights on the Acropolis to be surprised at one more. They know that the man is only a foreigner, harmlessly demented by love of their former glory; and, as the chatter begins again, he is soon forgotten.

* * *

THE SUN HAS reached its zenith, and midday somnolence descends upon the rock. Athens must eat and sleep in the inviolable hours between twelve and three, and the procession pours down the steps, scattering along the curved road that leads to shady cafés. The correct thing is to retire to bed. Only the gramophones do not rest. All through the afternoon the plaintive songs of Zante will rise from some hidden corner; while next door the Ave Maria of Gounod gives a reminder that proud Athena, if not forgotten, has been superseded by another faith. And, when the road is quite empty, the bearded figure in its classic robe appears, striding slowly downwards. Perhaps even he will sleep at midday, and dream of the time when Athenians will once more be clad as he is, and the black flies turn to wine color.

J. H.

Color Song

RED is a swift young deer
Running in the snow.
Yellow is faint laughter
When the spring winds blow.
Blue is a deep garden
When the evenings wake.
Silver is dim music
Heard upon a lake.
Green is water coolness
On a summer day.
Purple is the shadow
Where tall poplars sway.
Black is the echo ringing
From a great bronze gong.
White is the moment after
The singing of a song.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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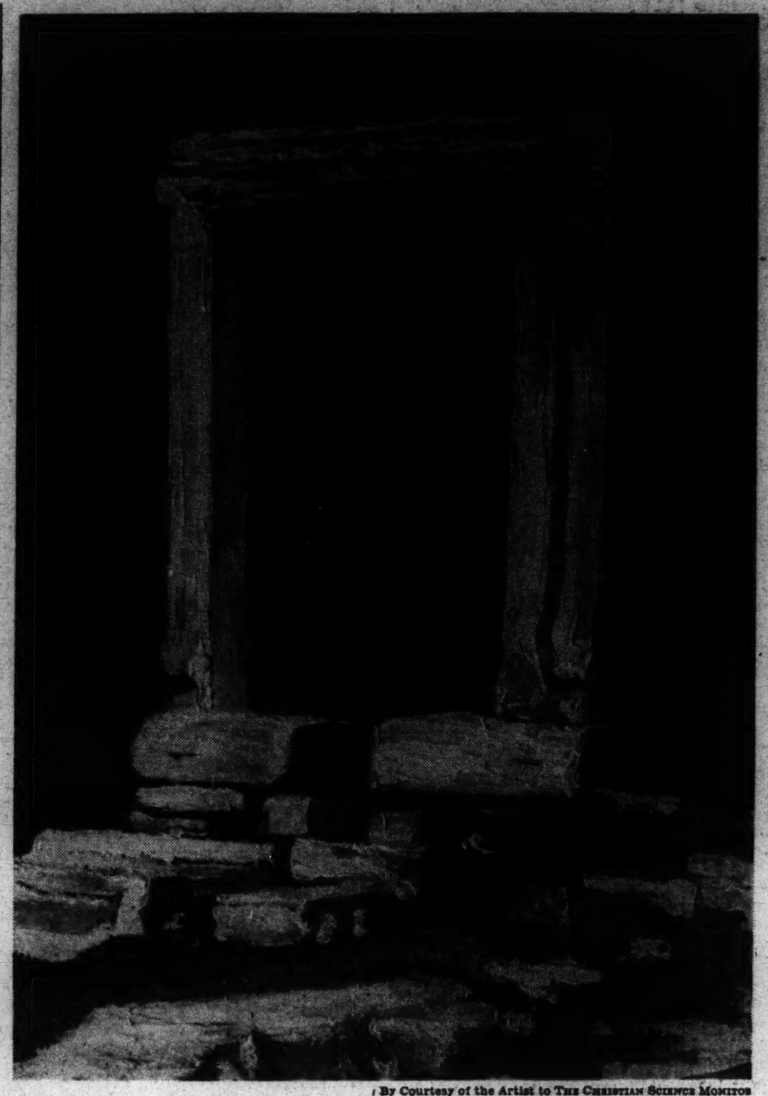

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GATE OF ARIADNE, NAXOS: *A Painting by Josephine Demas*

THIS impressive ruin in Naxos is popularly called "the Gate of Ariadne." The Greeks, as is well known, always selected beautiful sites for their temples; and here, indeed, is a spot of rare beauty. The neighboring islands form a ring of loveliness round Naxos. To the south, even far-off Crete is visible. The sea, either limpid and velvety, or more often foaming and slashing against the rocks, makes a magnificent frame to the temple ruins.

With her preference for broad daylight, the artist has chosen noon on a brilliant August day: blue sky, blue sea, the sun shining on the colored stones. The Naxos quarries yield stone equal in quality to the Paros marble, said to be the finest in the world.

In the Theater

THE air in the theater was still. The silence was broken only by the players declaiming the silver cadences of the verse drama, cool words running along gently like a placid stream. There was nothing exciting, nothing thrilling, nothing deeply moving about the experience; but it was restful, peaceful, memorable, all the same.

My mind ran back over many hundreds of performances that I have seen in the last few years; to the rendering of Sophocles's "Œdipus Rex" which a company of unemployed gave a decade ago in some grimy town in the north; to a revue of which I saw the second half in the afternoon and the first at night, because an appointment delayed me for the opening performance; to the plays given in Malvern in high summer in a theater that is guarded on one side by great hills, and on the other looks out across green lawns to the mighty plain of Worcester. I remember many an enthralled hour in the huge cavern of the "Old Vic," when the tremendous words of Shakespeare, royally spoken, surged through the murky atmosphere; and I concluded that the gentle placidity I recently enjoyed, that quiet peace, was one of the two most valuable pleasures which the theater has to give.

It is the sort of pleasure that I always test by the recollection of a memorable speaking of those lines of Shakespeare's beginning: "Mark it, Cesario; it is old and plain; The spinsters and the knitters in the sun . . . Do use to chant it," in a performance of "Twelfth Night." On that occasion, the words were recited with a grave and unassuming beauty that, for a few enchanted moments, seemed to make the world stand still in the midst of an infinite calm.

For the other chief pleasure that the theater sometimes gives me—a strong sweep of excitement caught up in a whirl of emotion—I also have a test—the memory of Sir John Martin-Harvey in the last scene of "The Only Way," when Sidney Carton mounts the steps of the guillotine hand in hand with the innocent little seamstress, while the crowd roars below.

It is hard to say whether this business of holding in one's thought a few selected moments in the long roll of the theater, whereby to test all others, is really satisfactory. To be sure, it is only an extension to the drama of the rule that Matthew Arnold laid down in respect of poetry—that, in reading all verse, one should keep in mind some lines of acknowledged mastery, so that there may be no danger of mistaking dross for gold. Theoretically, this rule is open to objection, for it is surely foolish to value a house from a sample brick; but in practice Arnold found it to work tolerably well with literature, and in the theater it is not less serviceable.

H. H.

Under the Rim

AS YOU climb the Toe River country in the North Carolina mountains, from Marion and the hot rolling cornfields of the Piedmont, the bony slopes of Linville Mountain lie to the right. . . .

The mountain wall is directly ahead, and the road dodges through coves and around hills that cut off the prospect of the high mountains. It doubles on itself with amazing dexterity and gallops up long grades at the only possible angle. At a curve, the slope edges back to make room for a weathered cabin with a porch at the front running the length of the building. Short-legged, homemade chairs with two-slat backs and hickory-bark seats sit along the wall. The yard is bare of grass, tramped down hard, and swept clean with a homemade broom, making incongruous islands of the flowers and shrubs. A mountain woman finds some time to work with flowers no matter how much she has to do. Under a tree by the side of a tiny branch, an iron kettle hangs over a pile of ashes, close by two tubs on a wash bench. Across the road the cornfield slants steeply to a stony creek that skirts a cliff. . . .

The road scallops around and up more agilely than ever. As the car climbs the steep grade from Wildacres, the first view of Table Rock, dominating the eastern ridge line, flashes through the trees. That is the last hard pull. The altitude is gained and the road lopes easily along under the rim of the Blue Ridge. Two hundred feet below under the shade of a pine tree a log cabin snuggles into a laurel thicket. Another perches on a knoll out beyond. The whole panorama of the tangled road through the foothills lies knotted below. On the green slopes below the road the tree-tops are like nodding green feathers.

And then the details fade out before the magnificent sweep of space and mountains and sky from the high, open road of Little Switzerland. Black mountains surge up in the foreground; purple ones behind, with the mist boiling up gently between; rosy ones beyond them, and blue and gray ones; and on and on the faint silver line of the last range etched on a shimmering fluid of gold and blue.—From "Cabins in the Laurel," by MURIEL EARLEY SHEPPARD. (The University of North Carolina Press.)

Snow

THERE is no stillness
Like the stillness of snow.
There is no whiteness
Like this falling—slow,
Clinging, enshrouding—
Muffling every sound
Of pad or foot
That treads immaculate ground
No roof or ledge
No twig or bending branch
Vine or wire,
But bears this avalanche.

RUTH LANGLAND HOLBERG

True Tidings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the peace of the world seems to be in the balance, the forces of evil propaganda let loose many false rumors, which are intended to influence the people of different countries in one way or another. In these days the invention of the radio has very much increased the area of propaganda dissemination, so that false information can, if so desired by powerful interests, be sent around the globe in a very short time.

This being the case, many people are asking themselves more than ever: "What am I to believe? What is the truth about this situation?" This applies not only to the widely spread rumors of political importance, but to the everyday information which is bandied about by word of mouth, the gossip and mischief-making that so many light-heartedly take part in.

Some of the rumors that go about as gaily as the dandelion fluff which floats on the breeze, may have some foundation of truth; and truth, however disguised, should not be lightly set aside. But how to distinguish the false from the true? What should be disregarded, and what should be noted and acted upon? Here is where Christian Science comes to the rescue of the perplexed ones, and tells them how they should appraise the whole situation.

Christian Science denies the reality of evil, of whatever kind, but it does not in any way ignore it. The Christian Scientist knows that nothing really exists that is not good. When, therefore, he hears of some evil happening he finds he can deny its reality with all the force and vigor of spiritual understanding. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 84): "If this Science has been thoroughly learned and properly digested, we can know the truth more accurately than the astronomer can read the stars or calculate an eclipse."

A Christian Scientist once found himself in a large industrial city where there was a great deal of talk about a strike, involving great numbers of workers over a large area, and it was gradually being assumed that this strike was more or less inevitable. Military men had been brought to the city so that, in case of outbreaks of violence, order should be maintained.

One morning as he was seated at breakfast in his hotel, one of these officers came into the room and was eagerly addressed by a civilian who asked, "Is there any hope of a settlement?" The officer shook his head regretfully, intimating that there was no hope. The Scientist found himself mentally agreeing with this intimation, which seemed to be the opinion of all whom he had encountered. Suddenly he realized that he was definitely taking the side of error, and denied the necessity of violence or the existence of disunity.

Shortly afterwards he heard that an agreement had been reached. He was indeed glad that at the moment of crisis he had been able to put the weight of his thinking on the side of peace and unity, instead of letting it drift along the fatalistic channels of mortal thought.

It is the privilege of all mankind to learn to distinguish Truth from the lie about it. When we hear rumors of evil, whether these seem well-founded or are merely the output of the unscrupulous propagandist, we can deny them on the basis of the allness of God, good, and the nothingness of evil.

When Christ Jesus healed the woman who had "a spirit of infirmity eighteen years," he said that "Satan" had bound her. It was the false report about man, which she and all her friends had accepted as true, that had bound her. Jesus knew that this report was false, and his spiritual understanding healed the woman, for "when Jesus saw her, he called her to him, and said unto her, Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity."

We should therefore be quick to deny all evil tidings, and to substitute the glad counterfact of the reality of good. Sometimes the evil may seem to be almost overpoweringly real, but it is never so; and if the denial is understandingly and consistently persisted in, the demonstration of the truth of being is ultimately made. If others seem to continue to believe in the reality of the evil condition, either for themselves or for others, this need not affect the Scientist's declarations. He knows that Truth alone can endure, and sometime, in some way, all will come to the understanding that there is no sin, no disease, and no death, for God is All-in-all.

Where it is necessary for certain facts pertaining to human existence to be made known, then the understanding of Christian Science will enable the student to approach the situation calmly and compassionately. It will enable him to express justice as well as mercy; to protect himself and his belongings from robbery. It will enable him to pierce the blandishments of dishonesty; to heal him who is ready for this healing, and at all times to maintain his own integrity in humility and obedience to God, who is Love.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health p. 94): "Our Master read mortal mind on a scientific basis, that of the omnipresence of Mind. An approximation of this discernment indicates spiritual growth and union with the infinite capacities of the one Mind." The only tidings that come from the "one Mind" are "good tidings of great joy."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

ΑΛΗΘΗ ΝΕΑ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

"Οταν ἡ εἰρήνη τοῦ κόσμου φαίνεται νὰ διακυβεύεται, αἱ δυνάμεις τῆς κακῆς προπαγάνδας ἐξαπολύουν πολλὰς ψευδεῖς διαδόσεις, πρόθεσις τῶν ὁποίων εἶναι νὰ ἐπηρεάσουν τὸν λαὸν διαφόρων χωρῶν κατὰ τὸν ἕνα ἢ τὸν ἄλλον τρόπον. Κατὰ τὰς ἡμέρας αὐτὰς ἡ ἐφεύρεσις τοῦ ραδιοφώνου ἔχει πάρα πολὺ αὐξήσει τὴν ἔκτασιν τῆς διαδόσεως τῆς προπαγάνδας, οὕτως ὥστε ἡ ψευδὴς πληροφορία δύναται, ἐὰν οὕτως ἐπιθυμοῦν τὰ ἰσχυρὰ συμφέροντα, νὰ κάμῃ τὸν γῦρον τῆς σφαίρας εἰς πολὺ βραχὺ χρονικὸν διάστημα.

Οὕτως ἐχόντων τῶν πραγμάτων, πολλοὶ διερωτῶνται περισσότερον ἀπὸ ποτέ· "Τί πρέπει νὰ πιστεύω; Ποία εἶναι ἡ ἀλήθεια περὶ τῆς καταστάσεως ταύτης;" Αὐτὸ ἐφαρμόζεται ὄχι μόνον εἰς τὰς εὐρέως κυκλοφορούσας φήμας πολιτικῆς σημασίας, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὰς καθημερινὰς πληροφορίας αἱ ὁποῖαι μεταδίδονται προφορικῶς, εἰς τὴν κακολογίαν καὶ κακοποιίαν εἰς τὰς ὁποίας τόσον πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι μετέχουν μὲ ἐλαφρὰν συνείδησιν.

Μερικαὶ ἀπὸ τὰς φήμας αἵτινες κυκλοφοροῦν τόσον εὐθύμως ὅπως τὸ χνοῦδι τοῦ ἄνθους αἰωρεῖται εἰς τὴν αὔραν, πιθανὸν νὰ ἔχουν κάποιαν βάσιν ἀληθείας· καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια, ὁσονδήποτε μετεμφιεσμένη, δὲν θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ παραμερίζεται μὲ ἐλαφρότητα. Πῶς ὅμως νὰ διακρίνῃ κανεὶς τὸ ψευδὲς ἀπὸ τὸ ἀληθές; Τί θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ μὴ λαμβάνεται ὑπ' ὄψιν, καὶ τί θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ λάμβάνεται ὑπὸ σημείωσιν καὶ νὰ ἐνεργῆται; Ἐδῶ ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἔρχεται εἰς βοήθειαν τῶν ἀμηχανούντων καὶ λέγει πρὸς αὐτοὺς πῶς νὰ ἐκτιμήσουν τὴν ὅλην κατάστασιν.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀρνεῖται τὴν πραγματικότητα οἱουδήποτε εἴδους κακοῦ, ἀλλὰ δὲν τὸ ἀγνοεῖ. Ὁ Χριστιανὸς Ἐπιστήμων ξεύρει ὅτι πράγματι οὐδὲν τὸ μὴ καλὸν ὑπάρχει. "Οταν ἐπομένως, ἀκούει περί κακοῦ τινος συμβάντος εὑρίσκει ὅτι δύναται νὰ ἀρνηθῇ τὴν πραγματικότητά του μὲ ὅλην τὴν δύναμιν καὶ τὸ σθένος τῆς πνευματικῆς νοήσεως. Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 84): "'Εὰν ἡ Ἐπιστήμη αὕτη ἔχει μαθευθῇ ἀκριβῶς καὶ κατανοηθῇ δεόντως, δυνάμεθα νὰ γνωρίζωμεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἀκριβέστερον ἀπὸ ὅσον ὁ ἀστρονόμος δύναται νὰ ἐξηγῇ τὰ ἄστρα ἢ νὰ ὑπολογίζῃ μίαν ἔκλειψιν."

Χριστιανὸς τις Ἐπιστήμων εὑρέθη μίαν φορὰν εἰς μίαν βιομηχανικὴν πόλιν ὅπου ἐγίνετο πολὺς λόγος περὶ ἐπικειμένης ἀπεργίας, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν ἐπρόκειτο νὰ μετάσχῃ μέγας ἀριθμὸς ἐργατῶν μιᾶς ἐκτεταμένης περιοχῆς, καὶ εἶχε βαθμηδὸν γίνῃ παραδεκτὸν ὅτι ἡ ἀπεργία αὕτη ἦτο κατὰ τὸ μᾶλλον καὶ ἧττον ἀναπόφευκτος. Στρατὸς εἶχε κληθῇ εἰς τὴν πόλιν πρὸς τήρησιν τῆς τάξεως εἰς περίπτωσιν ἐκρήξεως ταραχῶν.

"Ενα πρωὶ ἐνῶ ἐπρογευμάτιζεν εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον του, ἕνας ἀπὸ τοὺς ἀξιωματικοὺς εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὴν αἴθουσαν καὶ ἠρωτήθη ἀνυπομόνως ὑπό τινος πολίτου, "'Υπάρχει ἐλπὶς διευθετήσεως;" Ὁ ἀξιωματικὸς ἐκίνησε περιλύπως τὴν κεφαλήν του, ἀφίνων νὰ ἐννοηθῇ ὅτι δὲν ὑπῆρχεν ἐλπίς. Ὁ Ἐπιστήμων συνέλαβεν ἑαυτὸν συμφωνοῦντα νοερῶς μὲ τὴν γνώμην ταύτην, ἡ ὁποία ἐφαίνετο νὰ εἶναι καὶ γνώμη πάντων ὅσους εἶχε συναντήσει. Αἴφνης ἀντελήφθη ὅτι ἐτάσσετο ρητῶς μὲ τὸ μέρος τῆς πλάνης, καὶ ἠρνήθη τὴν ἀνάγκην βίας ἢ τὴν ὕπαρξιν διχασμοῦ.

Ὀλίγον κατόπιν ἤκουσεν ὅτι ἐπετεύχθη συμφωνία. Ἐχάρη βεβαίως διότι κατὰ τὴν κρίσιμον στιγμὴν κατώρθωσε νὰ ρίψῃ τὸ βάρος τῆς σκέψεώς του πρὸς τὸ μέρος τῆς εἰρήνης καὶ τῆς ἑνότητος, ἀντὶ νὰ τὴν ἀφήσῃ νὰ παρασυρθῇ εἰς τὰς ὀλεθρίας ἀτραποὺς τῆς θνητῆς σκέψεως.

Εἶναι προνόμιον ὅλης τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος νὰ μάθῃ νὰ διακρίνῃ τὴν Ἀλήθειαν ἀπὸ τὸ ψεῦδος περὶ αὐτῆς. "Οταν ἀκούωμεν φήμας κακοῦ, εἴτε φαίνονται βάσιμοι εἴτε εἶναι ἁπλῶς σπερμολογίαι ἀσυνειδήτων προπαγανδιστῶν, δυνάμεθα νὰ τὰς ἀρνηθῶμεν ἐπὶ τῇ βάσει τῆς ὁλότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ, καλοῦ, καὶ τοῦ μηδενὸς τοῦ κακοῦ.

"Οταν ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἐθεράπευσε τὴν γυναῖκα ἥτις "ἦν πνεῦμα ἔχουσα ἀσθενείας ἔτη δέκα καὶ ὀκτώ," εἶπεν ὅτι ὁ "Σατανᾶς" τὴν εἶχε δέσει. Ἡ ψευδὴς περὶ ἀνθρώπου ἀφήγησις, τὴν ὁποίαν ἐκείνη καὶ ὅλοι οἱ φίλοι της εἶχαν παραδεχθῇ ὡς ἀληθῆ, ἦτο ἐκείνη ἥτις τὴν εἶχε δέσει. Ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἤξευρεν ὅτι ἡ ἀφήγησις αὕτη ἦτο ψευδὴς, καὶ ἡ πνευματικὴ του νόησις ἐθεράπευσε τὴν γυναῖκα, διότι "ἰδὼν . . . αὐτὴν ὁ Ἰησοῦς προσεφώνησε, καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῇ, Γύναι, ἀπολέλυσαι τῆς ἀσθενείας σου."

Θὰ ἔπρεπεν ὅθεν νὰ εἴμεθα ταχεῖς εἰς τὸ νὰ ἀρνούμεθα ὅλα τὰ κακὰ νέα, καὶ νὰ τὰ ἀντικαθιστῶμεν μὲ τὸ τερπνὸν ἀντίθετον γεγονὸς τῆς πραγματικότητος τοῦ καλοῦ. Ἐνίοτε τὸ κακὸν ἐνδέχεται νὰ φαίνεται ὡς σχεδὸν καθ' ὑπερβολὴν πραγματικόν, ἀλλὰ οὐδέποτε εἶναι· ἐὰν δὲ κανεὶς ἐπιμένῃ εἰς τὴν ἄρνησιν τοῦ κακοῦ μὲ νόησιν καὶ σταθερότητα ἀποδεικνύεται ἐν τέλει ἡ ἀλήθεια τοῦ εἶναι. Ἐὰν ἄλλοι φαίνονται νὰ ἐξακολουθοῦν νὰ πιστεύουν εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα τῆς κακῆς καταστάσεως, εἴτε δι' ἑαυτοὺς εἴτε δι' ἄλλους, τοῦτο δὲν εἶναι ἀνάγκη νὰ ἐπηρεάζῃ τὰς διακηρύξεις τοῦ Ἐπιστήμονος. Γνωρίζει οὗτος ὅτι μόνη ἡ Ἀλήθεια δύναται νὰ διαρκέσῃ, καὶ κάποτε, κατά κάποιον τρόπον, πάντες θὰ ἐννοήσουν ὅτι δὲν ὑπάρχει ἁμαρτία, οὔτε ἀσθένεια, καὶ οὔτε θάνατος, διότι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι τὰ Πάντα-ἐν-πᾶσι.

"Οπου παρίσταται ἀνάγκη νὰ γνωσθοῦν ὁρισμένα γεγονότα ἀφορῶντα τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην ὕπαρξιν, τότε ἡ νόησις τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης θὰ καταστήσῃ τὸν σπουδαστὴν ἱκανὸν νὰ πλησιάσῃ τὴν κατάστασιν μὲ ἡρεμίαν καὶ συμπάθειαν. Θὰ τὸν κάμῃ νὰ ἐκφράζῃ δικαιοσύνην τόσον ὅσον καὶ ἔλεος· νὰ προστατεύσῃ τὸν ἑαυτόν του καὶ τὴν περιουσίαν του ἀπὸ τὴν διαρπαγήν. Θὰ τὸν κάμῃ νὰ διαβλέπῃ τὰς κολακείας τῆς ἀτιμίας· νὰ θεραπεύῃ ἐκεῖνον ὅστις εἶναι ἕτοιμος διὰ τὴν θεραπείαν ταύτην, καὶ εἰς πάντα καιρὸν νὰ διατηρῇ τὴν ἰδίαν του ἀκεραιότητα μὲ ταπεινοφροσύνην καὶ ὑπακοὴν εἰς τὸν Θεόν, ὁ ὁποῖος εἶναι Ἀγάπη.

Ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει (Science and Health, Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 94): "'Ο Διδάσκαλός μας ἀνεγίνωσκε τὸν θνητὸν νοῦν ἐπὶ ἐπιστημονικῆς βάσεως, τῆς βάσεως τῆς πανταχοῦ παρουσίας τοῦ Νοῦ. Ἡ προσέγγισις πρὸς τὴν διάκρισιν ταύτην εἶναι ἔνδειξις πνευματικῆς αὐξήσεως καὶ ἑνώσεως μὲ τὰς ἀπείρους ἱκανότητας τοῦ ἑνὸς Νοῦ." Τὰ μόνα νέα τὰ ὁποῖα ἔρχονται ἀπὸ τὸν "ἕνα Νοῦν" εἶναι τὸ "εὐαγγελίζομαι ὑμῖν χαρὰν μεγάλην."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1938

Boston Drive For Community Fund Extended

Two Days More Planned in Which to Reach Goal of $4,500,000

87 Per Cent Is In

Drive Was Originally Scheduled to Be Closed on Tuesday Evening

With 87 per cent of its $4,500,000 goal achieved, the Greater Boston Community Fund drive will be extended an extra two days, it was announced at the seventh "Dutch Treat" luncheon in the City Club today by Leverett Saltonstall, chairman of the campaign.

"Our victory dinner will be held at the Hotel Bradford on Thursday night," said Mr. Saltonstall. "There will be another 'Dutch Treat' luncheon on Wednesday."

The drive was originally scheduled to close on Tuesday evening.

High standing groups and their percentages in the three chief divisions today were as follows:

Industry and Finance—Textiles, 107.6; banking, 100.9; graphic arts, 97.8; theaters and hotels, 97.4.

Metropolitan District Outside of Boston—Hull, 209.3; Winchester, 202.1; Medford, 168.9; Concord, 117.1; Weston, 113.9; Wellesley, 113.5.

Boston Districts—Tremont, 145.8; Codman, 124.9; South Boston, 116.6; Charlestown, 109.3; Custom House, 106.9; Stadium, 103.2.

The total, reported at today's luncheon, by Mr. Saltonstall, was $3,937,776, an increase of about $180,000 over the estimated figure of last night.

As returns began to bring the finish line within striking distance, Mr. Saltonstall warned his volunteers that "the last $100,000 will come hardest."

Today's reports included contributions of $6,573.70 from the officials and employees of Lybrand, Ross Brothers and Montgomery, the firm of certified public accountants, which augments its monteary contributions by performing free all the accounting and auditing not only for the Community Fund but also for the Community Federation.

Sonja Henie, skating star, has given $50.

"I urge every solicitor not to miss any potential subscriber and to resolicit everyone who can increase his original pledge," said Mr. Saltonstall last night. "Please remember that anyone who can give $5, $25 or any other sum outright can pledge an additional amount to be paid at his convenience later in the year."

The Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop Emeritus of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, was the principal speaker at today's report luncheon. Head table guests included Frank W. Stearns of the R. H. Stearns Company, Edward R. Mitton of the Jordan Marsh Company and Frank Goon, President of the Chinese Merchants Association, which has just given $300 to the Community Fund.

Frederic Cameron Church, Jr., chairman of the Industry and Finance Division, last night announced his "honor roll" of the first 17 groups to go over 10 per cent of their quota. There are 156 groups among the 16 sub-divisions of Industry and Finance.

Nearing Top Goal $4,500,000

By a Staff Artist
Watch Arrow

Earle Declares New Deal Earns Support of N. E.

Those business men of New England who think that the New Deal was designed specially to cripple local industry were confronted yesterday by Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania who invaded Faneuil Hall for a Constitution Day address that fairly shook the historic walls with resolute demands for co-operation with New Deal tactics as the great American defense against Fascism and Communism.

Laughing off persistent references to his possible candidacy for the presidency in 1940, the Pennsylvania Governor exhorted his half a thousand listeners who jammed the ancient cradle of liberty to look beyond their own noses to the point where they could see that President Roosevelt "has actually saved the capitalistic system from threatened collapse."

"Business men who are attacking the President," he said, "and complaining about what they think the New Deal is doing to their businesses do not realize how close this country was to serious trouble in 1932. I know how things were in my state. Miners were starving. And labor does not reason on empty stomachs."

Has Own State Plane

Behind Governor Earle at the East Boston Airport was a bullet-shaped blue and gold plane in which the Governor had sky-rocketed from his native state, one of a fleet of planes with which Pennsylvania has equipped its busy executives. Without this speedy service, the Governor declared he would have been unable to accept the invitation to speak before local business men on the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the American Constitution.

Tax Federation Rallies Behind Levy on Sales

Only Way to Lift Load From Real Estate, Proponents Say

Safeguards Cited

Proponents of the proposed 2 per cent sales tax, designed to lift the $45,000,000 annual relief load from the shoulders of real estate owners, presented a stronger front today following the announced support of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

The Federation's favoring statement, issued last night, was not unexpected, however, inasmuch as Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the group, was a member of the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures which recommended the sales tax in a report to the Massachusetts Legislature. Furthermore, the Federation induced Gov. Charles F. Hurley to urge the Legislature to establish the Commission.

Held Only Solution

The emergency relief tax, more commonly called the sales tax, with the recommended safeguards to penalize communities which boost expenditures over the average for the past five years, "is the only practicable plan yet presented to meet the critical situation resulting from excessive real estate taxation and the constantly growing public relief burden," the Federation stated.

The Federation's announcement constituted the only major support accorded the sales tax program since the Commission made its recommendations. Already banded together in opposition are the Boston Retail Trade Board and the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Thus the labor and the taxpayers groups are taking opposite sides on two major issues. The proposed establishment of biennial legislative sessions constitutes the other issue. The taxpayers group forced the biennial sessions constitutional amendment referendum through the Legislature. The Federation of Labor is pledged to a strong campaign to obtain voter disapproval of the plan in November.

Called Substitute Tax

Considering the emergency relief tax a substitute for real estate taxation rather than a new impost, the taxpayers Federation stated it remains "fundamentally opposed to all new taxes designed merely to raise additional revenue to be spent."

After referring to the overtaxation of real estate, resulting in governmental seizure of property for nonpayment of taxes, the Federation argued:

"An unbiased analysis of the situ-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Tobin Asks for $20,000 To Fight Gas Rate Rise

In Boston Today

Mayor to Oppose Rise in Gas Prices

In a special message to the city council late today, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin asked that $20,000 be appropriated for the immediate use of Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., in fighting the Boston Consolidated Gas Company's request for higher gas rates.

In his surprise message to the council, the Mayor said the proposed increases would boost the gas company's revenues $1,175,817 yearly and that at least 70 per cent of the firm's consumers would pay gas bills 30 or more per cent higher than at present.

The Mayor said a consumer now paying $1.20 a month would pay $1.93 a month under the new rate, while a consumer now paying $1.10 would pay $1.73. These amounts would be slightly less, he pointed out, if the bill were paid within 20 days of presentation.

Corporation Counsel Parkman already has entered an appearance before the Department of Public Utilities and succeeded in having the hearing date postponed until Feb. 17.

Mr. Parkman said he needed the services of a gas rate expert and faced other expenses in fighting the proposed increase. The $20,000 would be used for this, he said.

The Mayor asked the council to vote the sum at once in order to give Mr. Parkman all the time possible to prepare his case.

Guild Authorizes Newspaper Strike

The Boston Herald-Traveler unit of the American Newspaper Guild has empowered the executive committe of the Boston Chapter, to "call a strike at any time it deems necessary." The unit voted yesterday, 90 to 17, to give the committee this power.

The vote followed two recent employee elections at the newspaper office and subsequent conferences between the Guild and the management. At the latter, the management offered a wage scale for editorial, business and maintenance departments, according to the Associated Press.

The Guild, however, rejected the scale and then voted to authorize a strike "if necessary" during further negotiations. It said the rejected scale included a five-day, 40-hour week for approximately two-thirds of the edintorial department and minimum wages of $45 for reporters with five years' experience and $55 for desk men with the same service.

The management said it had "offered the Guild the better wage scale of any newspaper in Boston with

Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Dickens Banquet To Be Delineated

At the annual dinner of the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship, at the Parker House, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, members will reproduce a scene from a banquet Charles Dickens gave at the Parker House, on his second visit to Boston, in February, 1868.

The famous banquet, it appears, followed a walking match, a humorous affair, which Dickens superintended, between his manager, George Dolby, and John R. Osgood of Ticknor and Fields, his American publishers. Impersonators of some of the 1868 guests, James T. Fields, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mrs. James T. Fields, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Malcolm Ticknor, Miss Alice Longfellow, James R. Osgood and George Dolby, as well as "Boz" himself, will tell the story of the walking match, in their own "Dickensian" words.

Exhibit Lincoln Autobiography

The original manuscript of the autobiography of Abraham Lincoln will be on exhibition at the American Unitarian Association's headquarters at 25 Beacon Street, Boston, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. on Saturday.

Consisting of three pages in Mr. Lincoln's handwriting and signed by him, the manuscript was written in December, 1859, at the request of Jesse W. Fell, an attorney, of Bloomington, Ill., a personal friend of Mr. Lincoln and also the instigator of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates. The manuscript was used in Pennsylvania and the eastern states to acquaint the East with Mr. Lincoln, proving an important factor in winning him the Republican presidential nomination in 1860.

The Rev. Robert Dale Richardson of the First Unitarian Parish in Medford is the present owner of the manuscript.

This important historic relic probably will be taken to Washington soon and formally presented to the Congressional Library, representatives of which say it will rank among the half dozen most valuable manuscripts there.

Higgins Hears His First Case

Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the State Superior Court today assumed the bench for the first time since his appointment a month ago by Gov. Charles F. Hurley. He assigned himself to sit in the third criminal session of the court.

Friends of China Announce Meeting

China before the Japanese invasion and China today, a nation of refugees from war, will be contrasted by Friends of China, Inc., tomorrow night at a relief meeting held in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences on Newbury Street.

Under the sponsoring of Friends of China, a New England Relief Committee has been formed to aid in caring for the destitute in China. Kenneth Gross of the Dollar Steamship Lines will present an interesting program of sound pictures entitled "Cruising the Seven Seas." This will be followed by a motion picture of China taken by William E. Chenery during the Japanese conquest.

Oil Tanker Saves Shipwreck Crew

Six members of the crew of the three-masted schooner Leona and Marian, bount from Turks Island in the West Indies to its home port of Halifax in Canada, came into Boston Harbor today minus their ship but with the story of a sea mystery that set shipping agencies buzzing with curiosity.

They were brought into Boston by the oil tanker Harry F. Sinclair, Jr., which picked the crew off the sinking Canadian craft 70 miles southeast of Nantucket where the schooner had been drifting helplessly for 48 hours. It seems that the foremast had crashed to the deck for no apparent reason at all, bringing with it the other two masts. During 48 hours of poundings by the sea, the masts had become loosened and the boat was leaking badly when the Sinclair hovered into sight.

Before leaving his ship, Capt. Edgar Skinner set fire to the rigging. Coast guard cutters were looking for the wreckage today.

Business Men's Course to Open

School bells are ringing today for business executives—from the stately rooms of Harvard University, beckoning to those who want to keep abreast of economic changes in the field of retail distribution. It is a course of eight evening sessions on "Trends in Retail Distribution," by the Massachusetts University Extension Division, co-operating with the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants.

The course opens Feb. 9 at Harvard Hall, Harvard University, with Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board, as course leader. Malcolm P. McNair, professor of marketing, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, is the speaker at the opening meeting, on the topic "Retail Distribution Today." The closing session is scheduled for March 30.

Curley Echo Stirs Storm At Hearing

E. D. Collins, Appointee, Attacked as He Asks for More Funds

Plugs Made Ready

Bills Halting Wage Law Violations to Win a Favorable Report

Legislative Harings

A sharp political battle in which former Gov. James M. Curley was attacked and defended for appointing Edward D. Collins as reporter of decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court constituted the feature of the 1938 House Ways and Means committee's initial hearing on Gov. Charles F. Hurley's $72,488,502 budget today.

While the former Governor's name was not mentioned specifically, the inference was plain when Representative William B. Baker, member of the Committee, charged that the delay in publishing Supreme Court decisions, now nine volumes behind, was due to the appointment of Mr. Collins. The latter was appointed in 1935 by the former Governor to succeed Ethelbert Grabill.

Although Mr. Collins was not then talking before the committee, he jumped to his feet and said:

"The trouble did not arise when I was appointed. There is no need to cast reflections upon any Governor. This situation has been going on for the last 15 years."

The Curley-appointed reporter, supported by a committee of the Boston Bar Association, asked for a $9250 increase in the $10,000 budget appropriations for the reporting work, the additional appropriation to be used to hire more employees to speed operations.

Representative Albert F. Bigelow, Republican Chairman of the Committee, suggested that the added appropriation be sought from the Governor as part of the supplementary budget, but Mr. Collins said this would mean an additional six-months' delay in the work. He asked the committee to add half the amount now and leave the rest to the supplementary budget.

Daniel J. Lyne, chairman of the Boston Bar Association committee, pointed out that the delay in publishing the decisions in volume form, with adequate indexes, constituted a distinct hardship upon attorneys, who, as a result, must wade through thousands of advance sheets not adequately indexed.

Loophole Plugs

Legislation plugging loopholes in the minimum wage law will be reported favorably by the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries, it was indicated at a hearing on the bill filed by Representatives Philip G. Bowker, Brookline Republican, and Enrico Capucci, East Boston Democrat.

Representative Bowker told the Committee the petition was filed to prevent future evasion of the minimum wage decrees through the use of the so-called contract lease.

He referred to cases in the cleaning and dyeing industry whereby employers, through forcing girl employees to sign contracts leasing the premises of the establishments, have been able to pay the girls less than the scale set in the minimum wage decree for the industry. He explained that the contracts placed the girls in the lessee class not affected by the present minimum wage law.

The proposed amendment was supported by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

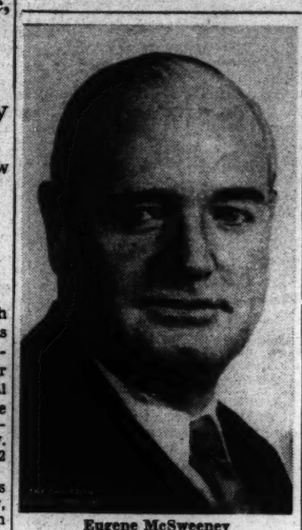
* * *

Before the same committee, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Moriarty, and Raymond F. O'Connell, Labor Department Counsel, favored legislation extending for another year suspension of the law prohibiting the employment of women in textile plants after 6 p. m.

The law was first suspended in 1933 under the NRA to allow Massachusetts mills to work a double shift and thus employ more persons. Today the labor leaders agreed the suspension must be continued if

(Continued on Page 10 Column 8)

New England Mills And Workers Find Benefit in Pay Cut



Eugene McSweeney
Care of Mental Cases Should Be Tightened, He Tells Governor

Closer Competition With Southern Plants Now Held Possible

Wage Differential Reduced by Move

Unions Seek Pay Equality for All Textile Mills Throughout Nation

With wage cuts spreading rapidly to almost every cotton textile mill in New England, northern manufacturers and union workers see a benefit to themselves beyond the mere ability to continue operating.

Turning their eyes southward beyond the Mason and Dixon Line, they see that their Southern competitors have not yet cut wages, and at the moment apparently do not plan to lop anything off their weekly payrolls.

The net effect of this mid-recession development, therefore, will be to narrow the wage differential between the two sections of the country and give the New England firms a better position in the competitive free-for-all with Southern mills.

Differential Widens

The value of such a change at this particular time lies in the fact the differential, set up by codes during the NRA, has been widening, according to recent Government statistics. Labor costs in this area now are 25 per cent higher than in the South.

Between July, 1936, and July, 1937, the average hourly earnings in the North rose 19.6 per cent, compared to a rise of only 14.7 per cent in the South, the Monthly Labor Review of the United States Department of Labor pointed out in January.

As a result, hourly earnings in July of last year had risen to 50 cents in the North, compared to an average of 39.7 cents in the South the Review stated.

Differential Reduced

With virtually city-wide reduction of from 10 to 12½ per cent now occurring in such cities as New Bedford, Fall River, Lowell, Mass., Lewiston and Biddeford, Maine, and others in every New England State, this 25 per cent premium for New England labor is virtually being cut in half, manufacturers and labor union officers agree.

The point of view of cotton manufacturers was expressed in an article in the Boston News Bureau last Saturday, and yesterday at a conference of C. I. O. delegates in Norwich, Conn., Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, stated no Southern manufacturers had made any wage cuts as yet.

Full elimination of the differential has been asked for more than a year by the T. W. O. C. as well as the New England manufacturers and many in both groups supported the Federal wage-and-hour bill, which failed of passage at last fall's special session of Congress.

In the present wage crisis in New England, many C. I. O. unions have agreed "under protest" to the wage cuts as "necessary to save jobs," but in Western Massachusetts yesterday, the T. W. O. C. Joint Board voted to "urge a general textile strike, if necessary to halt the present wave of pay reductions."

More than 5,000 New Hampshire industrial workers are receiving wage

Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Report Asks Better Mental Hospital Care

Establishment of a uniform procedure for the commitment of mentally unbalanced persons accused of crimes; closer co-operation in such matters among the courts, the Department of Mental Diseases and the State Institutions; stricter discipline of nurses in these institutions, and a uniform system of prompt announcement of violent acts were recommended by Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety, in a 97-page report to Gov. Charles F. Hurley today.

Following Commissioner McSweeney's report came a revelation by Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, Acting State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, that since the two recent slayings at the Medfield State Hospital he has received requests from the heads of Massachusetts' 16 other asylums for transfers of more than 200 patients to Bridgewater, where the criminally insane are incarcerated.

The Governor ordered an investigation and report when it was learned that an inmate of the Medfield State Hospital, Frank Loprete, had murdered two other patients on Jan. 24, 1937. Although the tragedy occurred on a Saturday, it was not made known until the following Monday.

Leaked Out

The information leaked out through the State Auditor's office in the State House after it had been telephoned to Thomas H. Buckley, head of the Department, by one of his subordinates who was going over the books at the Medfield Hospital at the time.

In his report, Commissioner McSweeney points out that Loprete was committed to Medfield for observation by Judge Arthur P. Stone in the East Cambridge District Court on April 5, 1937. The man had been found guilty of criminal assault which resulted fatally.

On May 5, Mr. McSweeney's report continued, Dr. Earl K. Holt, Superintendent of Medfield, suggested to Judge Stone that Loprete

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Maine Industrial Skies Dark As Textile Mills Cut Wages

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 7—Prospects of a brighter industrial horizon for Maine in 1938 darkened this week with announcements of wage reductions in textile mills. The 12½ per cent reductions, blamed by mill executives on action of competitors elsewhere and a drop in market prices to a point below cost, were received in silence by some 10,000 textile workers. The wage cuts become effective Monday in seven mills and perhaps more throughout the State.

Among the hardest hit centers will be Lewiston where four mills announced the reduction. The mills normally afford work for 5,000 but present employment is slack and the industrial condition of the city, largely dependent upon mill pay rolls, is reflected in poor department expenses which show an increase over 1936. The Lewiston mills, Bates, Hill, Androscoggin and Continental, gave two 10 per cent increases the past two years, one in November, 1936, the other in March, 1937. Officials maintain that despite the reduction the mills will be paying salaries higher than required under the cotton textile code.

No Union Drive Planned

Other mills to announce the cut include the Edwards at Augusta, employing 1,000; the York at Saco, employing about 1,800; the Pepperell at Biddeford with 2,300 employees and the Cabot at Brunswick, employing 700.

While workers voice disappointment to each other there was no outward appearance or indication that they intend to carry their protests into active opposition to the reduction. Though declining to accept the statement of mill officials that falling prices forced the salary slash, the one United Textile Workers of America representative in the State said the cut would not signalize the start of an active campaign in Maine by that organization. As a matter of fact, efforts during 1937 on the part of this CIO affiliate to organize Maine mills simultaneously with the Lewiston-Auburn shoe strike met with scant success among the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, becoming fair and colder tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 20's; moderate to fresh westerly and northwest winds.

Massachusetts: partly cloudy and colder tonight, Tuesday fair and slightly colder in the east portion.

Maine and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Tuesday.

Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Tuesday fair.

Maine Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period Feb. 7 to Feb. 12, 1938, Inclusive: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain early part of the week, snow over north and snow or rain over the south portion about Thursday; slightly colder early part of the week; much colder Thursday and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	46	St. Paul	20	18
Bermuda	68	69	New Orleans	56	56
Chicago	32	32	New York	48	48
Denver	38	38	Norfolk	54	54
Helena	30	29	Philadelphia	50	50
Jacksonville	67	67	St. Louis	36	36
Los Angeles	62	60	San Francisco	56	56
Miami	72	70	Washington	50	50
Minneapolis	20	18			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 7.
B—Maximum, Feb. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:13 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Tuesday, 4:50 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:24 p. m.

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1938, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 208 Beacon Street, Boston
Edwin C. Johnson, 43 Carver Road, Newton Highlands
Torrance Parker, chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston
Guy C. Larcom, treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given, may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom. This appeal is entirely distinct from the appeal recently made for contributions to the Unemployment Relief Fund of The Mother Church.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wide Scope of Activities

Between Jan. 24 and Feb. 8, 109 social and welfare agencies serving the metropolitan community of Greater Boston will participate in the 1938 Community Fund Campaign to raise more than $4,500,000 for their operating and maintenance needs during 1938.

These agencies, which include 18 neighborhood and settlement houses, 27 organizations having primarily to do with the protection, care and guidance of children and youth, and 36 units which aid, and improve the situation of, those in need and give general community service, are members of a charitable corporation, Community Federation of Boston, of which Charles Francis Adams is president. Leverett Saltonstall is general chairman of its 1938 appeal.

Aid Given Without Discrimination

These agencies make no distinction as to race or creed: they give service free, or at less than cost, to all who come under their friendly ministrations. Last year 111,751 persons were helped by the family service and relief agencies of the Federation; 17,435 were enrolled in clubs, classes and special interest groups conducted in its settlement houses; 64,567 adolescents shared in the benefits of its youth agencies; and 13,190 children were given special care, protection and guidance. During 1937 some 300,000 men, women, and children received direct service free or at less than cost from Federation agencies.

Most of the Federation agencies are located in Boston proper. But the service which they render radiates throughout the entire metropolitan area. More than 20 per cent of all the work which the Federation agencies do is for the direct benefit of persons who reside in the 43 cities and towns surrounding Boston, and all of the work helps to make this whole territory a more wholesome and prosperous place in which to live.

Serves Large Population Area

Greater Boston is one of the largest population centers of America. Within a radius of 15 miles of the State House live 2,000,000 people. In Boston itself is one of the most thickly populated areas in the nation. Wherever such density of population exists, there also exists a great need for the improvement of social conditions and the furnishing of opportunity for better living.

The best way in which to meet this need is to keep in the fullest, most effective operation the social and charitable agencies located in the heart of the population center. These agencies, by providing friendly and understanding help for the underprivileged, tend to stabilize society.

The continued maintenance of the 109 Federation agencies is a matter of intimate concern to all persons who live and work in this community and whose property lies and whose families reside in Greater Boston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE COMMITTEE

Northeastern Group Head Hits at 'Little Business' Findings

METHUEN, Mass., Feb. 7 (AP)—Alfred C. Gaunt, Methuen manufacturer and chairman of the northeast group at the "Little Business" conference, has sent a telegram of protest to President Roosevelt regarding the resolutions drawn up by the group.

"I wish to emphatically protest the emasculation of the resolutions by the assemblage of 11 chairmen and an administrative representative," he wrote. The final resolutions in no way reflected the attitude of a large majority of the conference, the message added.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

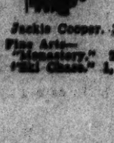
Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLagre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Colonial—
"Julius Caesar," Shakespeare's tragedy, produced by the New York Mercury Theater. Orson Welles, director. 8:40. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:40.

Wilbur—
"Wine of Choice," comedy by S. N. Behrman. Featuring Leslie Banks, Claudia Morgan and Alexander Woollcott. Presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Murder in the Cathedral," by T. S. Eliot. Presented by Gilbert Miller and Ashley Dukes. E. Martin Browne, director. Featuring Robert Speaight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies



Jackie Cooper.

Coolidge Corner—
"Manhattan Merry - Go - Round," with Phil Regan, Leo Carillo and Ann Dvorak. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Boy of the Streets," with Jackie Cooper. 3:50, 6:50, 10:05.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 2:00, 5:00, 8:00. Also "Hit Chain," 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55.

Radio Programs—Page 10

University—
"Portia on Trial," with Frieda Inescourt. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Also Phil Regan in "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Exeter—
Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer in "Conquest." 2:05, 5:30, 8:45. Also "Hawaiian Buckaroo," with Smith Ballew and Evelyn Knapp. 4:10, 7:35.

Rub—
Jackie Cooper in "Boy of the Streets." 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 7:30, 10:10. Also "Three Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. 9:35 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:50, 8:45.

Keith Memorial—
Sonja Henie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing." 10:30 a. m., 9:15, 11:50, 2:37, 5:15, 7:59, 10:40. Stage: Marjorie Gainsworth, Cookie Bowers, Chuck & Chuckles.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Charles Chaplin in "Modern Times." Also "We're on the Jury," with Helen Broderick. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont—
"Romeo and Juliet," with Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard. Also "Green Light," with Errol Flynn and Anita Louise. Continuous from 8:30 to 11:30 p. m.

Boston—
"International Settlement," featuring Dolores Del Rio and George Sanders. 11:10 a. m., 1:57, 4:30, 7:17, 10:04. Also "Double Danger," with Preston Foster and Whitney Bourne. 12:47, 3:29, 6:07, 8:54.

State and Orpheum—
"The Last Gangster," starring Edward G. Robinson. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:03, 4:06, 7:36, 10:39. Also "You're Only Young Once," featuring Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney and Cecilia Parker. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:08, 8:45.

Uptown—
"Damsel in Distress," starring Fred Astaire and Joan Fontaine. 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Crashing Hollywood," with Lee Tracy. 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Metropolitan—
Fredric March in "The Buccaneer." 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Stage: "Pirates on Parade." Condos Bros. Rigoletto Bros., Aimee Sisters and others.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hollywood Hotel," with Benny Goodman, Dick Powell, Rosemary Lane and Hugh Herbert. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. Also "Invisible Menace," with Boris Karloff. Fenway: 2:45, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tremont Temple—
New England premiere of "Kathleen," with Tom Burke, Sally O'Neil, Jack Daly and Sara Allgood. 12, 2:05, 4:10, 6:15, 8:20, 10.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
"Madame X," with Gladys George. Also "Danger, Love at Work," featuring Jack Haley

Scollay and Modern—
"Tovarich," with Claudette Colbert, Charles Boyer, Isabel Jeans, and others. Scollay: 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:50, 9:40. Modern: 10 a. m., 12:50 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Sergeant Murphy," Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:50, 8:35. Modern: 8, 11:50 a. m., 3:40, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"How to Start the Day," "Sport at West Point," Xavier Cugat and His Orchestra. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Other Events

Hotel Touraine—
A dinner-meeting of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. 7.

Tremont Temple Building—
"Abraham Lincoln," with Walter Huston, Una Merkel and Ian Keith. Produced by D. W. Griffith. Adapted for the screen by Stephen Vincent Benet. 8:30. Also tomorrow at 8:30. Between 8 and 8:25, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart will explain about his discovery of the original Lincoln mansion.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Regular Art Guide Tour conducted by Miss Maginnis. Subject, "Ship Mod-

Throng Greets Mme. Flagstad

The Arts in Boston

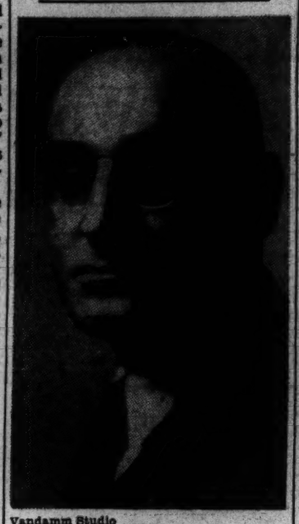
An eager audience which overflowed to the platform assembled in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon to hear Kirsten Flagstad. The distinguished soprano's program opened with Beethoven's Scena and Aria, "Ah, perfido!" and included Lieder by Brahms and Strauss, a group of songs by Grieg and two Wagnerian items, Elsa's "Dream" from "Lohengrin" and Sieglinde's aria from the first act of "Die Walküre."

Edwin McArthur was again the valuable accompanist. Just as the singer dispensed with a word book, so the pianist played without the aid of printed notes. Their co-operation raised the performance to the level of chamber music.

Mme. Flagstad holds her place as leading Wagnerian soprano of the day. We have repeatedly commented on her superb voice and on its fine handling. Her expertness was demonstrated yesterday in the steady improvement of her voice as the recital progressed. At the beginning her tones, particularly in the upper registers, had a noticeable edge, which was gradually smoothed until at the close of the program her voice was at its full and well-rounded best.

She did her finest singing yesterday, as always, in her Wagnerian numbers, but there was evident also a growth in her treatment of Lieder. She seems to have acquired a deeper understanding of this branch of art. She showed a firmer grasp of structure and lent a greater variety of tone color and mood to her interpretations. Her singing of Strauss's "Allerseelen" was especially impressive, and there was tenderness in Grieg's "A Swan." Indeed the singer's artistry did much for the Grieg songs, which needed her aid, following as they did the Strauss group.

Qualities in Mme. Flagstad that, apart from her prestige, help to account for her great popularity are her unaffected simplicity of manner and her vital expression of joyousness, which, with her great natural gifts and her excellent technique, cannot fail to give pleasure. Now that she is adding to these resources a better understanding of the art of song, her recitals may come to equal in musical value her singing in the lyric theater. L. A. S.



Vandamm Studio

S. N. Behrman

Whose Comedy, "Wine of Choice," Opens Tonight at the Wilbur as the Final Subscription Play of the American Theater Society's Season

Boston Flute Players Club

With its ninetieth concert, yesterday afternoon in the Empire Ballroom of the Hotel Vendome, the Boston Flute Players Club set up a notable record. A pair of "first times in Boston" lent additional interest to the performances and singularly enough, one of the pair bore the name of Beethoven. The roster comprised a "Conversation galante et amusante" for flute, violin, viola da gamba and pianoforte, Op. 12, No. 1, by Guillemain, played by Messrs. Laurent, Elcus, Zighera and Felix Fox; Nicolai Berezowsky's Suite, Op. 15, for clarinet and viola, in a first performance in Boston by Messrs. Polatschek and LeFranc; the early Beethoven Trio in G major for pianoforte, flute and bassoon, performed by Messrs. Fox, Laurent and Allard, and the Franck Pianoforte Quintet, with Mr. Fox at the pianoforte and Messrs. Elcus, Lauga, LeFranc and Zighera for the string quartet.

Although this program bore no works embodying startling innovations, it was, nevertheless, a rewarding one, in that it both amused and edified. The opening number proved as amusing to a twentieth-century listener as it no doubt was in the eighteenth century.

Smiles also were in order for the Berezowsky item, an intricate piece for the performers and a delicious bit of musical nonsense in which each instrument is apparently far more interested in its own opinion than in paying attention to what its companion may have to offer, except at unexpected intervals when both come to rest at a consonance. It is entirely possible that the young composer cocked an attentive ear toward the work of his French predecessors of the seventeenth century.

The Beethoven proved an admirable foil to the Berezowsky and formed an excellent transition to the Franck. The players in this work and in the quintet justified the enthusiasm of the audience. G. M. S.

State Symphony Orchestra

Two pieces for small orchestra by Robert Manton ("Deep Summer," "The Lake at Evening") received their first performance at last evening's Jordan Hall concert of the State Symphony Orchestra under Alexander Thiede. Two pieces for large orchestra by Beethoven (Piano Concerto No. 3, and Symphony No. 4) completed the program.

Mr. Manton, whose "New Hampshire" Rhapsody was performed last year by the same orchestra, is a Harvard man who has sat at the feet of Nadia Boulanger and now heads the music department of the University of New Hampshire. His two new pieces, even less varied in mood than their titles, proved to be essays in a lush and sultry impressionism reminiscent of the rambling, fragrant idyls of Frederick Delius—rustic musings suffused with an iridescent glow of recondite chromatics. But, to judge by last night's rather poor performance in Mr. Manton's hands this iridescence becomes a mixture of chiché and laboriously sought effect. Mr. Manton knows the orchestra and he can guide skillfully enough the far-flung strands of the harmonic web he weaves, but music that seems a reflection of the music of an Anglo-Debussian is scarcely original. The composer, present among last evening's large audience, was warmly applauded.

In Bethoven's C minor Concerto the soloist was a very young lady named Ouida Blatt. Fluent, careful, even musical though her playing might be, it was a serious mistake to permit her to play in public a work of such dimensions. Her technique, excellently schooled so far as it went, was not equal to some of the concerto's more strenuous demands.

The orchestra's performance of the Fourth Symphony was far below its best. But even the many flaws of intonation and ensemble could not entirely dispel the pleasure of hearing this too rarely performed symphony spiritedly and honestly, even if imperfectly, played. S. S.

Coming Dance Events

Uday Shan-Kar's only Boston appearance (with his company of Hindu dancers and musicians) in Symphony Hall, Friday evening, March 11, will be a farewell performance. His American tour ends in Boston. He will soon thereafter embark on the new enterprise to which he expects to devote all his attention—the establishment of an art center in India based on the dance forms of his native land.

The two concerts by Ted Shawn and his Ensemble of Men Dancers, scheduled for John Hancock Hall on the evening of March 11 and Saturday afternoon, March 12, are also in the nature of a special event. For the first time here in the career of this company, a full-length work will occupy the entire program. It is drawn from Walt Whitman's "Turn, Libertad!" and deals with the past, present and future of American life. Mr. Shawn's suite "Kinetic Molpai," produced at his last concert here in October, 1936, closes the saga (as "The Future") on a note of idealism.

On March 19, Charles H. Williams, director of the Dance and Physical Education Department at Hampton Institute, will bring his group for a performance of African dances in Jordan Hall. The production was cordially received in New York this winter in the regular dance concert series of the Y. M. H. A.

More hazily in the future is the Boston début of Anna Sokolow, artist member of Martha Graham's group, and one of the more notable modern dancers in the younger set, to be presented by the Contemporary Dance Group, on a date and at a theater not yet fixed upon.

Hans Wiener is very busy this season. On Friday evening, Feb. 11, he will present three of his concert dancers, Kathryn Pope, Anita Rafey and Gregory McDougall, in a recital for the Wheelock School Alumnae Association at the Hotel Continental, Cambridge. And on Friday evening, March 4, he, with his dance group, will give a joint recital with the New England Conservatory Orchestra under direction of Wallace Goodrich, in Jordan Hall. Mr. Wiener's part of the program will consist of a "Cycle of Dance"—(1) Old Forms by Old Composers; (2) Old Forms by New Composers; and (3) New Forms by New Composers. M. L.

Holmes In Germany

Germany was the subject of Burton Holmes's fourth traveltalk, given Saturday afternoon in Symphony Hall. With his usual discretion, the lecturer contrived to keep his neutral balance. He devoted some time to Berlin, but the substance of his talk was given to more retired districts and more picturesque scenes. Bremen and Hamburg were visited for their old houses, the Spreewald for its Wendish folk, Dinkelsbühl for its tinted houses, Nuremberg and Munich for their historical and artistic associations, Oberammergau for its Passion Play, and finally the Königs-see and the Ober-See in the Bavarian Alps. Not much that was new, but an entertaining résumé of German beauty spots. Next week, "Down to Rio."

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Two hundredth anniversary exhibition of John Singleton Copley's paintings, miniatures and drawings. Through March 13.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5 except Sundays and legal holidays. Display of Heraldry, Ecclesiastic, Academic, and Secular, by Pierre la Rose. Through Feb. 23. Drawings by Old Masters. Japanese Prints.

Copley Society—Open daily from 10 to 4:30. Saturdays from 10 to 6. Exhibition of intimate studies by John Whorf, Charles J. Connick, Harrison Cady, Anthony Thieme, Aldro Hibbard and others. Also views of Quebec, the New England coast, and studies of children.

Vose Galleries—French Paintings of the Eighteenth and nineteenth century. Also paintings by Catherine Morris Wright, A. N. A. Recent work by Olive Rush.

Public Library—Exhibition of Roerich material on South America. Through Feb. 12.

Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition of paintings by Illinois artists, and photographs of Shaker Culture. Through Feb. 12.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Polly Thayer. Water colors by Charles Hopkinson. Also group exhibition by Chagall, Chirico, Derain, Laurencin, Picasso and Utrillo. Feb. 8-19.

Children's Museum—Open daily except Monday's, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Special exhibit of toys from Europe and the Orient. Also toys of long ago, and old Nativity set from Italy.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of Chinese paintings, flowers and children and photographs of China by Louis Holman.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Germanic Museum—Paintings by Louis Corinth. Through Feb. 16.

Boston City Club—Water colors by Frank Goodine. Through Feb. 18.

Rand Galleries—Exhibit of painting and prints.

Doll & Richards—Water colors, etchings and dry points by Sears Gallagher. Through Feb. 12. Drawings by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. And prints by Stanley Badmin and others.

Boston Museum of Modern Art (270 Dartmouth St.)—Exhibition from the Whitney Museum of "Fifty Living American Painters."

Junior League Gallery—Water colors and drawings by Dorothy Loeb. Sponsored by the Boston Society of Independent Artists. Through Feb. 19.

Goodspeed's—Exhibition of prints.

Newton Center Woman's Club—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Feb. 9-25. Open 2-4:30, except Sundays.

Children's Art Center—Paintings by Polly Nordell. Through Feb. 9.

Goodman-Walker—Etchings and animal bronzes by Renee Sintenis.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

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The large assortments, the money-saving prices, the convenience of the SHEPARD Budget Plan certainly make this the logical time to buy!
Furniture Store—Fourth Floor

Boston Community Fund Nears Its Goal

(Continued from Page 9)

which the Guild had an agreement, and that it would work out with the Guild better working conditions than any paper with which the Guild had an agreement."

The dispute at the Herald-Traveler grew out of efforts of the Guild, which originally consisted solely of editorial employees, to take in business office and building maintenance department workers as well. While the company had a Guild contract last year for editorial employees, which expired Dec. 21, it refused to recognize the union's right to speak for the other groups.

At subsequent elections, the building maintenance department voted 58 to 3 for the Guild, and the bookkeeping and clerical workers voted 57 to 40 against the Guild. The latter election was set aside by Prof. Calvert Magruder, of Harvard, on the ground of company interference.

New University Holds Exercises

Dedicatory exercises marking the completion of Suffolk University's enlarged $750,000 building on Beacon Hill were held yesterday afternoon, with more than 1,000 New England educators, politicians, and business men attending.

The principal address was given by Arthur Warren Hanson, Professor of Accounting and Dickinson Fellow at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, on "The Function of the Evening University." Professor Hanson was later awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

Gleason L. Archer, president of the institution which he founded as Suffolk Law School more than 30 years ago, acknowledged greetings from more than 40 New England educational institutions who sent delegates to the exercises, and declared he hoped Suffolk University "would become a haven of opportunity to ambitious boys and girls . . . who must earn their daily bread while acquiring an education."

Honorary degrees were bestowed upon four other outstanding New England educators during the exercises, including Bancroft Beatley, President of Simmons College; Wyman Parkhurst Fiske, Associate Professor of Accounting at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Thomas Jefferson Boynton, President of the Suffolk University Corporation, all of whom received the degree of Doctor of Letters. An honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Edith Lesley Wolfard, founder and director of the Lesley School in Cambridge.

Wages

(Continued from Page 9)

reductions ranging up to 12½ per cent as shoe and textile manufacturers take steps to cut costs of production to meet a falling price market for their goods.

The Pacific Mills, employing about 2,700 workers in its Dover, N. H., and Manchester units, announces a wage reduction, effective Feb. 14. The pay cut is expected to be the same as the 12½ per cent reduction made by other New England textile plants. The Nashua Manufacturing Company of Nashua, N. H., with approximately 3,000 workers, is scheduled to take similar action next Monday.

Maine Textile Mills Cut Wages of 8,000

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 7 (AP)—Wage cuts of 12½ per cent affecting approximately 8,000 workers are effective today in seven Maine cotton textile mills, with similar slashes predicted for the industry's remaining four concerns in the State within a week.

On the eve of the announced decreases, the Organizing Committee of the Textile Workers of the Committe for Industrial Organization, at Brunswick, Maine, presented resolutions to the Cabot Manufacturing Company, one of the mills affected, asking for postponement of action until it could be determined whether reductions were general in rayon mills.

Benjamin F. Cleaves, Counsel for the Associated Industries of Maine, who predicted the entire cotton textile industry of the State would join in the cuts, said wool textiles would be next. Other cotton mills affected were the York Manufacturing Company, of Saco, Maine, the Edwards Manufacturing Company, of Augusta, Maine, the Hill, Bates, and Androscoggin Mills, of Lewiston, Maine, and the Pepperell Manufacturing Company of Biddeford, Maine.

Fall River Employees Protest Pay Reductions

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 7 (AP)—Assailing what it called "unfair practice leading to chaos," the Textile Workers Organizing Committee accepted "under protest" over the last week end a 12½ per cent weekly wage cut declared by mill owners this week.

The T. W. O. C., a Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, claims a majority of the 18,000 mill workers in this Massachusetts cotton textile center.

"Inasmuch as we are in the middle of a vicious wage-cutting cycle and recognizing those circumstances," declared Mariano Bishop, T. W. O. C. leader, "we must submit temporarily to such tactics of employers which we consider improper and most unfair."

He promised support of Fall River workers behind a wages and hours bill as a remedy to halt "this exploitation."

Seawater From Gloucester To Christen Seattle Ship

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 7 (AP)—A bottle of seawater from this fishing port's famous harbor, today was requested by a Seattle, (Wash.), yachtsman, Mark Mayer, Jr., for use in christening his new cutter-rigged yacht "We're Here."

Mr. Mayer made his request to Lawrence J. Hart, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and the latter made prompt plans to accommodate. Within 10 days an inscribed bottle, carefully packed, will go by airline to Seattle.

C. I. O. Union Sets Up Own Relief Fund

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 7

The Westinghouse C. I. O. Union, numbering several thousand members, largest hereabouts, took a step novel among unions this week end when it set up a $300 nucleus of a fund for assistance of unemployed members, took measures to augment this fund and named a committee to administer it.

It is said that about half of the Union members are at present laid off owing to the recession and many of those at work are on short time. The Union itself is reported in fine financial condition. The committee will undertake various projects to increase the fund.

Productive Plan Urged in Forests Of Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 7—Massachusetts' brush and woodlands should be put to better use, according to G. O. Oleson, extension editor at Massachusetts State College.

The State should follow the method used in Sweden, says Mr. Oleson, for Sweden has had a general forest law for 30 years that "land which is best suited for the growing of wood should be used for that purpose and such land must be continuously productive."

The Swedish people, explains the editor, aid the land owner by a county forestry system. County boards administer the law and each board employs a trained forester as adviser and administrator. The Swedish farmer is convinced that systematic forest practice is beneficial both to himself and his country. So proud are they of their lands that prizes are awarded those who best handle a farm forest, from which timber, posts and fuel can be taken, still leaving a productive forest.

By studying this plan, states Mr. Oleson, Massachusetts could put her forests to better use, and at the same time leave them in a productive state. In Massachusetts, ownership of the forests is distributed among small farmers, operating companies, and public agencies. These owners might advocate a forest law like Sweden's, he said.

Only a Year to Wait

The Golden Gate International Exposition on San Francisco Bay will open Feb. 18, 1939, and will run for 288 days.

Fitzgerald Guest Of Boston 'Ad' Club

In celebration of his 75th anniversary, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald will be guest of honor of the Advertising Club of Boston at a Hotel Statler birthday luncheon tomorrow. Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and other guests will be present.

Mr. Fitzgerald was Mayor of Boston during 1906-07 and again from 1910-14.

Aldermen Force Worcester Bribe Report to Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 7—Evidence, alleged to involve a member of the Worcester City Government and a Worcester attorney in an attempt to "shakedown" six young men for $200 apiece in payment for appointment to the Police Department, will be turned over to District Attorney, Owen A. Hoban within the next 48 hours.

This announcement was made by President Axel U. Sternlof of the Board of Aldermen over the week end following a special meeting of the Board.

It was learned that the members of the Board were of the opinion that the six candidates for police appointments were "innocent victims," who indignantly refused to become parties to the alleged attempted "shakedown."

Counsel for the young men revealed that after they had gone to see a member of the Board of Aldermen as a matter of good will relative to their appointments, they had been advised by that individual to consult a certain lawyer.

This lawyer, according to counsel, stated that $200 from each candidate would be required, but that there was a difference of opinion among the candidates as to whether the $200 was a fee, or to be used for "gifts."

Short Wave Programs

For Tuesday, Feb. 8

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Musical Selections. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80mc; JZI, 31.4m, 9.53mc.

London—6:40 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra. GSC, 31.3m, 9.58mc; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11mc.

Moscow—7 p. m.—News and Program for English listeners. RAN, 31m, 9.6mc.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Tuesday Symphonies; "The 1941 International Exposition." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63mc; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83mc.

Prague, Czechoslovakia—7:55 p. m.—Variety Program. OLR4A, 25.34m, 11.84mc.

Boston—8 p. m.—Harvard University Series. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04mc.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Boy Scout's Hour. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8mc.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Carnival Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77mc.

London—10:50 p. m.—"I've Been Told . . . —3, talk, Anthony Wermouth. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75m; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58mc; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11mc.

Tokyo—12:45 a. m.—New Japanese Music. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80mc.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that we're well into the month of February there's but a week before Valentine's Day.

No doubt you have been reminded of the proximity of this day, for the stores nowadays make everything very gay and amusing around the first of February by filling their show windows with paper lace and flowers. And, if you've an active little Angelica around your house, who has been acquiring ideas at Kindergarten let us warn you to keep an eagle eye on the wallpaper throughout the house, for that's what she needs when she starts cutting out Valentines for her many friends. And it seems that the modern children are somewhat handicapped. Frustrated, as 'twere . . . for in our day no home was complete without one or two wallpaper books on hand!

If you're a girl, no doubt the first thing you think of (and hope for!) is flowers. To the young man we would suggest a call at the Symphony Flower Shop at 240 Massachusetts Avenue. Mr. Saunders is most thoughtful, and he realizes that not every sentimental man has an equal amount of the "wherewithal" for flowers . . . so he is seeing to it that attractive little corsages, paper lace and all, are available for as little as 50 cents. Which is certainly fair enough. And don't let the young man think that price has anything at all to do with it . . . for you know it isn't the important thing. And as for a bunch of violets, with a red rose right in the center, arriving in a deep red suede box. . . . Though they look luxurious, violets aren't in the expensive class at all. Red carnations make up into solid hearts very nicely, bordered by a fringe of fern. Sweetheart roses and valley lilies make a nice combination, and a tiny nosegay is dainty enough for the sweetest girl you know. But if it's suggestions you're after, just let Mr. Saunders help you out . . . he has lived through many a romance, and his flowers have aided in many a wooing and winning!

The 1938 version of a Valentine isn't quite as flowery and fussed up as those in the olden days. And their verses aren't nearly as fluttery or sentimental. However, we presume that they get the same results, and if you look hard you can find one that fits. (The Original Thread and Needle Shop, on Boylston Street is always a good place for better valentines, come to think of it.) They're often somewhat humorous and comical, and this year the wee younger generation will get a lot of them all decorated with their favorite movie stars . . . such as Donald Duck, Pluto the Pup, and even the tortoise who amuses them so!

Candy, of course, is always good at serving a purpose . . . especially as a Valentine. Beautifully boxed . . . invariably in a heart-shaped box . . and filled with all kinds of luscious chocolates that have been wedged in with those colorful little candy flowers that are made of sugar, and come in pale pink and the most edible shade of lavender. St. Clair's shops package their candies most attractively . . . and Jordan Marsh's Sweets Department has unusual offerings, both large and small.

For the truly sentimental gift . . . and inexpensive, too . . . we can't think of a trickier one at the moment than Filene's little bull's-eye locket. Just like grandma probably got. On a long gold chain (At least in color!) The round globe-like locket opens, and on one side you fit in your own picture, on the other, his! Right on the first floor at the jewelry counter. Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Feature

Hearings

(Continued from Page 9)

the textile industry was to continue.

* * *

Insurance companies are "using mean and contemptable methods" to keep certain motorists off the road, Senator Charles G. Miles, Brockton Republican, charged before the Legislative Committee on Insurance in urging passage of legislation compelling companies to insure all cars on which the Registrar of Motor Vehicles has issued a license.

Parkways

Construction of a series of parkway extensions along the Charles River from Waltham to Watertown by the Metropolitan District Commission, at a cost of $1,600,000, was favored before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs by Representative Leo P. Landry, Watertown Democrat.

* * *

Boards

A $75,000 annual savings and elimination of present confusion resulting from the operation of two labor boards in Massachusetts could be gained through transfer of the duties and powers of the State Labor Relations board to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, it was argued before the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

California Builds $300,000,000 in Year

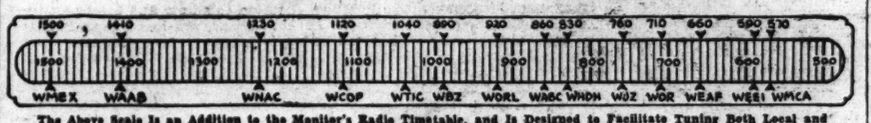
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Of $300,000,000 estimated to be the total outlay for new construction in California last year, 75 per cent was accounted for by building permits, according to President Grover T. Russell of the California Real Estate Association, who placed the increase for this type of work at 10 per cent over the preceding year.

More than 20,000 new houses were built, absorbed by the increase in population and the decrease in the trend of families doubling-up for quarters.

He estimated that $50,000,000 was spent in construction of streets, highways, bridges, and underpasses, with the rest of the amount going largely to railroad and airline expenditures.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news..	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 'Mary Bothern" ...	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"....	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"....	Jack Armstrong	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ...	Tom Mix sketch.....	Little Orphan Annie...	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sport review.	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service .	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	News commentator	Top Hatters; orchestra.	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Musical programs	"Musical Rendesvous" ..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 President Roosevelt	Lowell Thomas, news...	President Roosevelt ..	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch...	"Music Is My Hobby"..	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 "Songs and Patter"	Sportsmen's Show	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch...	Ray Keating's Orchestra	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 J. Shannon, songs	Sportsmen's Show	"Songsmiths"	Studio speaker	Message to Motorists...
7:45 Boake Carter	"Dr. Dollar"	"Four Stars Tonight"..	Fund speaker	"The Wordcaster" .....
8:00 Rinehart's "Tish";	"Melody Puzzles":	Burns and Allen; Ray	Morton Gould's Orch...	Christian Science Lec-
8:15 dramatic sketch ..	sketches; music	oble's Orch.; solos...	Morton Gould's Orch...	ture by Richard J.
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Grand Hotel"; dra-	Margaret Speaks; mixed	New Haven Symphony	Davis, C. S., of Chicago.
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic sketch	chorus; orchestra	Orchestra; David Stan-	Ill. .....
9:00 Theater: "Anna	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Fibber McGee and	ley Smith, conductor;	Piano and organ duo..
9:15 Christie"; Spencer	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Molly"; Billy's Orch.	Boal Heber, soprano;	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:30 Tracy; Joan Craw-	ductor; Willard M.	Phil Spitalny and His	William Lyon Phelps,	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
9:45 ford; Geo. Marion	Kiplinger, speaker	Girls; soloist	commentator	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars";	Lullaby Lady; soloists;	Michael Zarin's Orch....	Amateur Hour .....
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; quartet	Michael Zarin's Orch....	Amateur Hour .....
10:30 'Brave New World';	National Radio Forum:	"For Men Only"; Van	Henry Weber's Orch....	Amateur Hour .....
10:45 dramatic sketch..	Sen. Edward R. Burke..	Steedens' Orch.; soloist	Pageant of Melody; A.	Amateur Hour .....
11:00 Forecasts; news ...	News; "Roundelay" ...	Yankee News Service ...	Baggiore, tenor	"The Monitor News"...
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Joe Smith's Orchestra.	Jack Fischer's Orch....	Bob Asen's Orchestra..
11:30 A. Lyman's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Eddy Rogers' Orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra..	Maurice Rocco's Orch..
11:45 A. Lyman's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Eddy Rogers' Orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra..	Maurice Rocco's Orch..

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ..	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Rhythm Romance"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	Morning Watch; the	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music ..	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup" ...	News Service	Musical Timetable ....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	George and Juanita....	Organ concert	Musical Timetable ....
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable ....
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Rhythm; orchestra ...	Musical Timetable ....
9:00 Kitchen of the Air.	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah" ...	"Charm Mirror"	Musical Timetable ....
9:15 Kitchen of the Air.	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news....
9:30 "The Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists ..	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"; sketch	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	Singing Strings	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge...	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"..	"Choir Loft"; organist.	Studio speaker .....
10:30 Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch.	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"..	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence; organ.	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra.	Dave Ballatine, songs..
11:15 Magazine of Air...	Musicale	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Melody Strings	Home Circle talk .....
11:30 Big Sister; sketch..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Home Economist	Recorded orchestra	Organ concert .....
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"Mystery Chef"	Information Service	Commentator .....
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Revue; music	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural series	Italian radio review....
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program.	Music; weather .....
12:45 Our Gal Sunday...	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"...	Italian music program.	"The Monitor News"..
1:00 Betty and Bob.....	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news.....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	"Tressures in Melody"	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Kirkman's Daughter.	Adv. Club luncheon....	"The Hemingways"	"Music Lessons"	"Console Capers" .....
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Adv. Club luncheon....	Marimba Melodies	Voice of Experience....	Dean Dickens, songs...
2:00 Del Castillo, organ.	"Ranch" Boys"; trio..	"Way Down East".....	George and Juanita.....	Vocal Duo .....
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Let's Talk It Over.....	"Musical Roundup" ...	"Musical Journal".....	"Dance Melodies" .....
2:30 School of the Air.	NBC Music Guild.....	Women's Federation	Sports reports	Pioneers"; sketch ....
2:45 School of the Air	NBC Music Guild.....	Food commentator	Stage Door Memories....	"Pioneers"; sketch ....
3:00 News Service	United States Marine	Pepper Young's Family.	N. E. Conservatory.....	"Blue Strings" .....
3:15 Studio program	Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	N. E. Conservatory.....	"Gems of Melody" ....
3:30 Voters' program ..	United States Marine	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sport reports	"Gems of Melody" ....
3:45 Boy Scouts' play..	Band	"The Guiding Light"....	"Cafe Continental"	Sport reports .....
4:00 Concert orchestra.	Stocks; Club Matinee...	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch..	Manhattan Serenade ....
4:15 The Boston Hour..	Club Matinee; variety..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch..	Manhattan Serenade ....
4:30 "The Goldbergs" ..	Club Matinee; variety..	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony team .....
4:45 "Party"; music	Club Matinee; variety..	"The Road of Life"...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Bothern" ..	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"....	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"....	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ...	Tom Mix sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sport review.	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15 Dinner music	orch.; sports	Fred Noey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review ..
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Music; commentator..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Around the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendesvous" ..	Sport reports	Toby Harris's Orchestra
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy A

Boston Port Booster Named As 'Judge' of Faulty Coins

Log of the Port of Boston

Coins of the United States are going on trial and one of Boston's port boosters—Frank S. Davis of the Maritime Association—is to be one of the "judges," appointed by President Roosevelt.

Word comes from Mrs. Nellie T. Ross, Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, summoning Mr. Davis to his new "court" duty at Philadelphia Wednesday.

His appointment is to the annual Assay Commission, one of the oldest Federal Commissions in the country, that has held annual sessions since the days of George Washington. His duty will be to help "examine and test in the presence of the director of the Mint the fineness and weight of the coins reserved for this purpose."

A silver coin from each 2,000 minted is reserved each month at each mint and sealed, with the date stamped on the envelope. These coins are delivered quarterly to the Philadelphia Mint and on the second Wednesday of February annually, the commission meets for a three-day "trial." The Commission consists of a judge of the District Court of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller of the currency, the Assayer of the Assay Office in New York, and such members as the President may designate.

It's something new for Boston's Frank Davis. If a variation is found in the fineness or weight of a coin beyond the allowable range, the Commission reports to the President, who has authority to dismiss the officer of the mint responsible.

Soviet Coal Dwindles

Removal of the special duty of 10 cents a hundredweight on all anthracite brought into the United States from Soviet Russia, and amounting to $2.24 a long ton, failed to stimulate that branch of ocean commerce as far as the port of Boston is concerned.

The tax was eliminated Aug. 6 in consequence of the commercial agreement entered into between the United States and Russia on Aug. 4, under the terms of which Russia agreed to purchase $40,000,000 worth of goods in the United States during the ensuing year and the United States, among other things, removed the special duty on coal.

Exports of coal from Russia to this country were not to exceed 400,000 tons for 12 months. Thus far, with six months of the 12 gone, Russian coal is coming to Boston in smaller quantities than for several years. In contrast to the liberal flow of anthracite from Russia two years ago, mostly in Russian steamers, the present volume is being brought mostly in British and Greek tramps.

The first red flag of Soviet Russia to be seen over the taffrail of a vessel in Boston harbor for more than a year is due Feb. 20 when the freighter Maxim Gorky, named for the Russian author, is scheduled to arrive from Nicolaieff with about 5,000 tons of anthracite.

In 1935, Russia shipped 353,047 tons of anthracite to the United States, mostly through New England ports. In 1936 the business grew to 403,283 tons. The latest available figures, covering the first 11 months of 1937, show that imports of all coal from all countries were only 328,067 tons.

Leon Stone

Walsh Bill Seeks $1,000,000 Vessel For Nautical School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to provide for construction of a vessel to be furnished the State of Massachusetts for use of the Massachusetts Nautical School was introduced in the Senate today by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts.

The Nantucket, the present training ship for the school, is nearly 60 years old, said Senator Walsh, and while in fair condition for a vessel of that age, it is getting to the point where replacement will be imperative.

The Walsh bill would cost the Government about $1,000,000 and will provide for construction of a bark rigged vessel in accordance with plans of naval architects.

McSweeney

(Continued from Page 9)

be transferred to Bridgewater asylum for the criminally insane. On May 7, however, Judge Stone committed Loprete to Medfield. Dr. Holt had also recommended to the Department of Mental Diseases that the man be transferred to Bridgewater.

Report Gets Approval

The report drew immediate approval from Mr. Buckley and Dr. Perkins.

"It will be necessary for a department psychiatrist to examine all patients recommended for transfer," he said. "This will take time. Bridgewater is one institution I don't dare to overcrowd and it is now on the borderline of overcrowding. Patients with homficidal tendencies will be transferred as soon as possible. Meanwhile, I am in hearty accord with Commissioner McSweeney's recommendations."

Mr. Buckley was likewise enthusiastic, saying:

"I am delighted that Commissioner McSweeney has recommended the establishment of a procedure that will give proper care to the patients in our various institutions. The matters of discipline is a matter of administration procedure and I would advocate the establishment of proper course of training for the officers and employees. I believe that an age limit should be established so that officers will be physically capable of coping with problems as they arise."

Recommendations

The text of Commissioner McSweeney's recommendations is as follows:

1. Establishment of a uniform procedure for the commitment of persons accused of crime in accordance with the provisions of Sections 100 and 100 A of Chapter 123 of the General Laws. At present there seems to be a difference of opinion between the courts, the Department of Mental Diseases and the Superintendent of the State Hospitals.

2. The difficulties made apparent by the investigation regarding the conflicting interpretations of procedure of commitment of persons under the provisions of Chapter 123 of the General Laws would suggest the desirability of the Department of Mental Diseases seeking legal advice in appropriate cases, thereby making possible closer co-operation between the courts of this Commonwealth, the Department of Mental Diseases, and the State Institutions.

Stricter Discipline

3. Stricter discipline must be enforced with respect to nurses and attendants in order to eliminate the availability of such potential weapons as the shoe polishing box used by Frank Loprete in his assults on the two other patients and the piece of wood which was used by James Castlin to assault Louis Bertleson. More rigid and constant scrutiny in this connection should be emphasized.

4. A uniform system of prompt announcement of acts of violence and the immediate dissemination of such information, to preclude future possibilities of delayed announcements of all such cases and prevent public concern and apprehension among friends and relatives of patients of such institutions.

Warren H. Manning

Warren H. Manning, who passed on at his home in Waltham, Mass., Saturday, will be remembered as one of the nation's outstanding landscape gardeners of his day, having won that distinction for his work in laying out the Chicago and Buffalo World Fairs and drafting plans for campuses of several universities.

During a half-century of active work in the field of landscaping, Mr. Manning designed plans for many park systems, being consultant in the designing of the Boston system. He was a pioneer in city and town planning.

Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

workers and in no instance was there a demand made upon mill officials for a contract.

Check-Up on Work Relief

Has Maine work relief under the WPA "boon-doggled" or has it achieved something useful and of permanent value both for the individual and the community?

A survey sponsored by the Maine Municipal Association and encouraged by the WPA, itself, will seek the answer to this question in the next few weeks during which it will attempt with the co-operation of State and local officials a check-up on the values and shortcomings of the work relief program.

The work of evaluating the program will be directed by a Statewide "appraising committee" to be appointed by Roy H. Owsley, Secretary of the Maine Municipal Association. The committee will prepare a comprehensive report appraising the types of projects into which WPA funds have gone and the reaction of the workers, themselves, to the program in an effort to judge the effect of the program on the unemployed and upon the community.

Knapp to Speak Feb. 9 On Czechoslovakian Art

Charles R. Knapp, graduate of the Massachusetts School of Art, will speak on "Creative Art of Czechoslovakia" at an open meeting of the Alumni Association at 364 Brookline Avenue, Feb. 9 at 8 p. m.

Water color sketches by Mr. Knapp, done after four years' research in Czechoslovakia, will be on exhibition at the meeting.

Joins Faculty at Smith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 7—Sir Herbert John Clifford Grierson, British authority on the Seventeenth Century, has arrived in Northampton, where he will be visiting Professor of English on the William Allan Neilson Foundation at Smith College during the second semester, beginning today. Sir Herbert is the author of the definitive edition of John Donne, and is considered the outstanding authority on Donne and Milton.

Sales

(Continued from Page 9)

ation clearly shows that we must either drastically curtail relief or impose a relief tax, which, incidentally, has been improperly called a 'sales tax' despite the fact that it embodies features differing fundamentally from the ordinary sales tax as it now exists in many States.

Regarded As Menace

"It is apparent that after months of careful investigation and consultation with nationally-recognized experts, the Commission has found the relief tax the only workable medium which will stop the increase in cost of government which at present is menacing the entire tax structure of the State.

"The relief tax, although a new tax, is distinctly not an additional tax but a substitute tax for the sole purpose of replacing the overwhelming burden of public assistance costs which are now breaking the back of real estate. To make certain that the entire sum would be used to reduce the real estate tax, the bill provides that only those cities and towns which hold their other expenses down to the average of the past five years would get 100 per cent reimbursement for their public relief costs.

"The cost of government, both local and State, has been increasing so rapidly that it has been almost impossible to make fundamental economies that are not offset by some increased expenditure. By pegging the increase in expenses, the proposed relief tax gives an opportunity to start reduction of expenses and thereby lower the tax rate."

Christian Science Lecture on Radio

A radiocast lecture on Christian Science will be delivered by Richard J. Davis, C. S., of Chicago, over Station WMEX, Boston, today at 8 p. m., eastern standard time. The lecture will be radiocast direct from Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City. It is one of a series radiocast on the first Monday of each month by Christian Science churches in the Greater New York area over Station WMCA, New York City.

WMEX is a member of the Inter-City network of which WMCA is the key station.

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By a Staff Photographer

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Insurance Put on Modern Basis By Help of Boston Architect

Indicative of a trend towards Boston as a possible insurance capital of America is the new, nine-story building at 175 Berkeley Street which today houses the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.

Said to be one of the most modern and efficient of office buildings, the edifice is now headquarters for the company and its 73 branch offices throughout the country. More than 1200 of the company's 3000 workers are employed in it.

The architect and engineer for erection of the building was Chester Lindsay Churchill, of Boston, who numbers among his works the building of The Christian Science Publishing Society on Norway Street, and the wings added to the State House on Beacon Hill.

The building was designed to provide the utmost convenience to the public, and at the same time to assure an uninterrupted flow and a maximum of economy in the transaction of the company's business. As a result, more than 90 per cent of the visitors are cared for on the first floor, and more than 80 per cent of the floor area is usable space.

According to Mr. Churchill, the plan requirements of the company, plus the materials needed to produce a building, determined the design, resulting in a straightforward architectural building in form and mass, rather than one with elaboration of decoration or other detail.

The size of the site demanded utilization of space vertically. Because of the city's zoning laws, the height could not be reached without set-backs. These are built around a tower section, and guarantee sufficient light and air at all times.

The building is equipped with an air-washing system, insuring sufficient fresh air for employees, controlled from a central board in the basement. from a public standpoint, however, one of the most interesting adjuncts of the building is the safety laboratory on the eighth floor. Equipped for practical study of factors affecting working conditions in industry, the laboratory provides facilities for consideration of all types of accidents arising from use of machinery, chemicals, and solvents.

Also in the laboratory are facilities for study of highway accidents, where company engineers can further their aims of greater safety in driving, not only among large fleet operators, but also among individual car owners.

Company executives have their offices and board room on the ninth floor. Most offices and public spaces both on this floor and througout the building are finished in Appalachian buried oak or New England white pine. The board room is done in Australian oak. One of the offices on the ninth floor, because of its position in respect to light, was walled with glass brick.

The consulting engineer was Hollis French, and the general contractors were the Turner Construction Company, both being under Mr. Churchill's supervision. The building was begun in the winter of 1936; and employees began moving into the rooms in November, 1937, two months ahead of schedule.

Opening to the public took place on Jan. 8.

Liberty Mutual Company's National Headquarters

Upper—Entrance Portal. Lower—View of Street Front

Monitor Man Wins Spelling Honors In Boston-New York Radio Contest

The whistle blew and Boston newspaperdom didn't get the decisive opportunity to show how erudite it is.

Time was Saturday night, occasion was Paul Wing's spelling bee over the National Broadcasting Company chain. The contest was between the newspaper city rooms of New York and Boston.

As the final round drew near its end one lone Boston man, Winthrop P. Tryon, copy editor on The Christian Science Monitor, faced two remaining New Yorkers, George Garrett, rewrite man on the New York Times, and Eugene Dubois of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. Both New Yorkers had failed on the word "parapegm," a Greek derivative meaning a bronze tablet.

Mr. Tyron, a Greek scholar, was all prepared to exhibit his learning and win the laurel for Boston when the whistle blew ending the match. The award went to New York on the technicality that the last word did not count because both sides had not enjoyed a chance to spell it. Mr. Tryon captured first prize on the losing side.

New York and Boston started with five members on each team. Boston was thinned when Finley P. Dunne of the Herald fell down on "Schuylkill," a river in Pennsylvania. Barret McGurn of the New York Herald-Tribune failed on the same word while Burton Davis, New York Sun copy editor, failed on "extemporaneously."

Then came the word "Paramaribo," capital of Dutch Guiana. This claimed Dorothy Wayman of the Globe, Edward Sullivan of the Record, Edward T. Devin of the Traveler and Stephen O'Rourke of the New York Post.

This left Mr. Tryon alone in Boston facing Mr. Dubois and Mr. Garrett. All three failed on the word "parrakeet," and had been given "parapegm" to settle the affair. Both New Yorkers had failed when the contest ended.

There will be no spell off, the broadcasting chain announced.

Simmons Club Address

Saville R. Davis of the staff of The Christian Science Monitor will address the Simmons Club of Boston tonight at a meeting to be held at the Boston University Women's Council, 146 Commonwealth Avenue, at 6:15 p. m. His subject will be "International Affairs."

Missouri Mud Is Analyzed By 'Mudslinging' Engineers

Seeking the "low-down" on why Missouri mud known as bentonite serves equally well as an aid to feminine beauty, for greasing the axles of wagons, or to intensify the sparkle of fine glassware, four Massachusetts Institute of Technology researchers have become potential "engineers of mudslinging."

Headed by Prof. Warren K. Lewis, the investigators studying structure and flow properties of the clay deal only with the tiniest particles, those rightly belonging in the field of colloid chemistry because they are submicroscopic. Whirling their samples of bentonite in a centrifuge at the rate of 25,000 revolutions per minute according to a preliminary report in the Technology Review the engineers have broken them into fractions and by successive fractionations manage to settle out the very finest material.

This is so fine that it shows no evidence of sedimentation but stands indefinitely in solution and must be worked on by a force 15,000 times greater than gravity if it is to be settled out. The fractions thus secured are then studied by X-rays and other means.

Bentonite derives its name from the Fort Benton shales of the Upper Missouri Valley. The product of the weathering of volcanic glass, it appears in minute percentages in all soils and is found also in large deposits, several of which are in the United States.

In our own more complex industrial era, bentonite mud is of unusual value for quickly remedying defects in concrete construction, plugging cracks in dams when nothing else works. Similarly, an injection of bentinite mud pumped into an oil well will seep into and plug horizontal seams cut by the well hole, preventing caving of the walls and the flow of water into the wells. The Indians used it in place of soap.

Apparently the unusual properties of the mud arise from the fact that particles of bentonite consist of layers of crystallites which are themselves platelike layers of silicon and aluminum atoms bound together with oxygen bridges. In dry particles these layers are stacked upon one another quite closely. When water is added, however, the water molecules, entering between the crystallites, force them apart and thus cause the particle to swell.

Talk on Copley's Works

Because of the marked interest being shown in the Copley exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts the talk on pottery announced for Friday morning, February 11, at 11 a. m., by Mrs. Tanner, has been changed to a talk on the works of Copley. Since the exhibition opened on February 1 there have been over 5000 visitors.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day 645,800
1938 volume to date 27,700,841
1937 volume to date 72,977,226

Stock Market Is Slightly Lower In Dull Session

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Stock market leaders were inclined to slip moderately today in one of the slowest sessions of the past several months.

There were occasional mild comebacks after a tip-over at the opening, and a number of advances were maintained, but declines running to a point or so were in the majority near the concluding hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

Most traders apparently discovered little inspiring in the news and there was a pronounced tendency to remain in neutral territory pending developments in Washington and elsewhere.

Building Stocks Firm

Building material stocks were among those to edge forward as a more hopeful view was taken of the Administration's housing campaign. On the upside were Johns-Manville, U. S. Gypsum, American Radiator, National Gypsum and Lone Star Cement. American Can displayed strength.

Aircrafts and Coppers were resistant, although these were far from buoyant as Secretary Hull indicated the United States was willing to join in a common effort to restrict armaments. Improved the greater part of the day were Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Monsanto Chemical, Kennecott, American Smelting and St. Joseph lead.

Rallying difficulties were encountered by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Westinghouse, du Pont, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, North American, Montgomery Ward and American Telephone. The major communications issue cut an initial loss of 1½ points to a fraction.

It was not overlooked that seven Maine cotton textile mills announced wage cuts averaging 12½ per cent ,effective today, and involving some 8,000 workers.

Bond Trading Quiet

With few exceptions price changes were confined to the fractional area in the bond market today. The trend was a little lower in most secondary rails. United Steels and Governments leaned to the offside.

Minor declines were shown in the final hour by Missouri Pacific 5s, North American 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Alleghany 5s, St. Paul 5s and Erie 5s.

Firm spots included Cuban Northern Railway 5½s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, American Water Works 6s and Armour 4s.

Foreign dollar bonds were unsettled by a drop of more than 2 points in Poland 8s. Italian 7s and Rome 6½s lost more than a point.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Curb market stocks leaned a trifle backward today in quiet trading.

Up fractionally were Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Lake Shore, Electric Bond & Share, Cities Service and Pan American Airways.

Slightly lower were American Cyanmid "B," American Gas & Electric, Niagara Hudson Power, Gulf Oil, International Petroleum and Creole Petroleum.

Trading in London Market Restricted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The stock market opened with trading in the new account period further restricted by the German domestic political crisis, which is causing hesitation pending clarification of the situation. The volume of sales was very small, but public support was lacking.

International issues developed renewed weakness. U. S. Steel sold at $51 7-32, Anaconda $29¼, International Nickel $47 27-32 and Brazilian Traction $10 17-32.

Among foreign bonds the German Dawes Loan was weak at £55½. Brazilian issues continued unsettled. British funds were easier, the War Loan 3½s being at £103⅛.

Domestic rails were inclined to sag, the market awaiting dividend declarations. Oil securities were reactionary, Royal Dutch selling at £38⅝ and Mexican Eagle 11s. Rubber stocks were idle.

Kaffirs opened firm but later developed an easier tendency. Copper stocks were dull, Rhokana Corp. being £10⅝.

In later dealings the feature of the stock market was the strength in Southern Railway deferred common stock which was up one point at 21¼ following declaration of dividends of 1½ per cent, which was above market expectations.

Business Rise Seen Next Month or Two

Present indications continue to favor a moderate seasonal rise in business activity over the next month or two, although near-term industrial prospects are not particularly encouraging, says the United Business Service, Boston.

Steel operations, after rising from 19 per cent to about 33 per cent of capacity, have slipped back to 30 per cent. This reflects current mill policy of letting orders accumulate in order to obtain a worthwhile run. However, the general trend of steel activity should be irregularly upward.

Automobile production is being held closely in line with current demand. Dealer stocks of cars are extremely heavy.

On the other hand, in several industries, particularly consumer goods lines, a moderate rise in new orders has resulted in some increase in operations since the turn of the year.

Rustless Iron & Steel Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Rustless Iron & Steel Corp., whose plant is located at Baltimore, reported net profit of $713,123, or 77 cents a share, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1937, against $350,707, or 43 cents a share, in 1936.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅞	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	Feb 4
62	36	Acme Steel (4)	3	37	36½	36½	+ ½
10⅜	8¼	Adams Exp (.60g)	15	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	2	19	19	19	
23	19½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	20	20	20	Feb 5
1⅜	1⅜	Advance Rumely	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 3
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	9	46	46⅜	46⅞	— ⅜
1¼	1	Air-Way El Ap	4	1⅛	1	1	
13⅜	10⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	6	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
1⅝	1¼	Albeshany	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	12½	Allegany pf xw	3	12½	12½	12½	Jan 25
17⅞	11¼	Allegany pf $30 ww	5	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
17¼	12	Allegany pf $40 ww	1	12	12	12	Feb 5
17½	13½	Allen pr pf	3	14	14	14	Feb 1
21¾	15½	Allen Stl	2	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅜
9⅞	7½	Allen Indust	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 5
176½	164½	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	6	161¼	159	159	—4
9⅝	8½	Allied Kid (1)	4	8	8	8	—1¼
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2a)	4	11⅞	11½	11⅝	Feb 5
9⅜	6½	Allied Stores	8	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
53½	47⅞	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	49	45	45	—2½
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	15	41¾	40⅛	40¼	—1⅛
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Feb 4
2⅜	2⅛	Amal Leather	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
24	20	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	20	20	20	Feb 4
68½	57	Amerada (2)	1	61	61	61	—1
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7¾g)	2	55	55	55	Feb 5
15⅞	11	Am Bank Note (¾e)	3	13¼	13	13¼	Feb 5
42½	30⅞	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	4	35¼	35¼	35¼	—1¼
82½	70¾	Am Can (4)	9	81	78½	78½	+ ½
164	163	Am Can pf (7)	2	163½	163½	163½	Feb
27½	19½	Am Car & Fdy (½g)	2	20½	20¼	20¼	—1¼
50	37	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	38½	38½	38½	— ½
17⅝	12½	Am Ch & Cable (1½g)	4	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅜
100½	97	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	93	93	93	—4
101	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ½
8	6	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb 2
13¾	11½	Am Comi Alchl (½g)	1	11	11	11	Feb 5
16⅜	13¼	Am Crys Sug (½e)	4	14	14	14	Feb 5
4¾	3⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	9	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅝	3	Am & Foreign Pow	6	3¼	3½	3½	— ⅛
19	12	Am & For P $6 pf	3	13½	13½	13½	+1½
24	16⅜	Am & For P $7 pf	2	17	17	17	— ⅜
11½	7½	Am & For P 2 pf	2	8¼	8	8	Feb 5
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Am Hide & Leather	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26	20	Am Hide & Lac pf (3)	1	20	20	20	Feb 4
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	35½	35½	35½	Feb 5
2	1⅞	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16½	15½	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
7⅝	5¾	Am International	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	16½	Am Locomotive	3	18	18	18	— ¼
74½	59	Am Loco pf (7g)	2	57	57	57	—2
14½	12⅜	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	1	12½	12⅜	12½	Feb 5
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	5	4¼	4½	4¼	+ ⅛
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	7	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¾
104	103	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7¼	4	Am Power & Light	18	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
40½	26	Am P&L $6 pf (5¾g)	6	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
33	22	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾g)	15	24	23⅜	24	— ⅝
13⅝	11⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	48	12½	12	12	— ⅛
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
78	66	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	4	70	70	70	+ ¼
20⅜	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 4
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	11	11	11	
56¾	44¼	Am Smelt&R (¾e)	29	48½	47¼	48	
131	123	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	123	123	123	Feb 4
51½	50½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51	51	51	
34¾	22⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¾e)	22	26	25	25	— ¾
11⅜	8¼	Am Stores	2	9¾	9½	9½	
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	27	27	27	Feb 5
112	108½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	5	110	110	110	Feb 4
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 2
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	39	133¾	132½	133⅛	— ⅜
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	1	65	65	65	+ ½
72¾	63½	Am Tobacco B (5)	5	66½	66¼	66½	
139¼	138⅜	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139¼	139¼	139¼	Feb 5
7⅞	5⅛	Am Type Founders	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
13½	8½	Am Wat Wks	21	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
86	80	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Jan 28
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	2	4½	4⅜	4½	Feb 5
33½	27	Am Woolen pf	2	30	29⅜	30	+ ¼
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L & S	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 27
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (1¾g)	148	30⅜	29⅛	29⅛	—1⅜
50	36½	Anacon W&C	1	36	36	36	— ½
18	15½	Anchor Hock (.60a)	6	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅛
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	3	14¼	13½	13½	Feb 3
		A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (2)	3	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	96½	96½	96½	Feb 5
6⅞	5½	Armour Il (.70g)	12	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
72	58	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	63	63	63	Jan 29
94½	90	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstr'g Cork (¾e)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅜
7¼	6½	Arnold Const (¾e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb 4
5½	3¼	Artloom	6	3⅞	3½	3⅝	Feb 4
8⅜	6⅜	Asd Dry Goods	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Feb 5
69	67	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	—2
		Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
35	32½	Associates Inv (3a)	1	32½	32½	32½	Feb 5
42	32	Atch T & S F (2g)	8	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
72	61½	Atchison pf (5)	5	63	61¼	61¼	—1½
27⅜	20¼	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	4	21¾	20¼	20¼	—1⅜
7¾	5⅝	Atl Gulf & W In	1	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
14½	9½	Atl G & W In pf	1	9	9	9	— ½
22¼	20	Atl Refining (1)	10	21½	20¾	21	— ⅜
107	104¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	105	105	105	
9⅞	7¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	10	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	40	40	40	+ ½
48	42	Atlas Powd (½e)	1	42	42	42	Feb 4
7¾	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	5	5½	5	5	— ⅛
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	2	4½	4¾	4¾	
3½	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 4
4⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	6	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
		B					
9¾	7¾	Baldwin Loco ct	12	8¾	8	8½	— ¼
10¾	7¾	Balt & Ohio	28	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
10⅜	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	19	10¼	10	10	— ¼
33	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	Jan 28
18	14½	Barber Co (1g)	2	15¼	15¾	15¾	
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
16½	13	Barnadall (1)	39	14¾	13½	14½	+ ⅝
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	3	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
17⅜	15¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	16	16	16	Feb 3
96½	92½	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
100	97	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	100	100	100	Feb 1
8⅜	7¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Feb 3
83	83	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
14½	10⅞	Bendix Aviat (1)	12	12	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
17¾	16⅝	Benef In Ln (2g)	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Feb 4
38½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb 3
65⅞	50¼	Beth Steel	99	53⅛	51⅜	51¾	—1⅝
16½	14⅝	Beth Steel 5% L. (1)	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
98½	89½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	90⅞	90⅝	90⅝	Feb 4
28	20¼	Bigelow-San	2	22	22	22	+1½
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker (1)	4	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
14	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	5	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅜
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	27	28½	27⅜	27⅝	—1⅛
30	23½	Bohn Alum (4g)	2	26	26	26	Feb 1
13⅞	12⅝	Bond Stores (1.60)	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	17⅛	Borden (1.60)	13	18⅜	17½	17½	— ¼
28½	21½	Borg Warner (2a)	11	23½	22⅜	23½	+ ⅜
4¾	3⅜	Boston & Maine	1	3½	3½	3½	
22¼	16¾	Bower B Bear (⅛e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	9	22	21¾	22¾	— ⅝
30½	23	Brixss&Strat (3½g)	1	26½	26½	26½	—1½
34	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	9	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
2⅜	1¾	Bkiyn & Queens T	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb 5
9¾	6⅝	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb 5
13⅜	8⅝	Bkin-Man Tr	11	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
37	25½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	27	27	27	— ½
21¼	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	5	16	16	16	— ½
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Feb 4
10	7⅝	Bruns-Balke (1g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 4
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
6⅜	4½	Budd Mfg	13	5½	5	5	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Budd Wheel (.20g)	7	4½	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
20	15½	Bullard Co (2g)	2	17	17	17	
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	2	27¼	26½	27	
8⅝	7⅛	Burlington Mills (1)	1	7⅛	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
20¼	16¼	Burr Add Mach (.20e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¾	+ ⅝
3½	2	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2½	2½	
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	4	8	8	8	+ ½
8½	6⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	19	Butler Bros pf (1¾)	2	20	20	20	
4⅝	3	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
11⅜	8⅝	Byers Co	2	9½	9½	9½	
19¾	15¼	Byron Jackson (½e)	3	17	16	16½	Feb 3
		C					
24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
		Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 28
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Ld	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	6⅜	Calumet & H (1.10g)	17	8½	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	10	Camp Wyant (1)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
19¼	13½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	30	17⅛	16⅜	16⅞	— ⅛
8½	5¾	Canadian Pacific	18	7	7	7	— ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (1½e)	2	34	33½	33½	Feb 4
6⅞	5¼	Can Adm A (½g)	3	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
18	15½	Carpenter Stl (1.85e)	2	16½	16½	16½	
4½	3¾	Carriers & Gen (.35g)	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
97½	79	Case (J I) (6g)	10	87½	85	85½	—2½
35½	29¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	15	42½	41½	42¾	+ ⅝
102¼	100⅝	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	3	101¾	101¼	101½	+ ½
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	3	15	15	15	— ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	18	Celotex (1.20g)	2	20	20	20	+1¼
28	26	Cent Aguirre(3.38e)	1	27½	27½	27½	Feb 5
4½	3¼	Cent Pdy	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11	9⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb 4
8¼	6	Cent Violeta (½g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 3
5½	4¼	Cent Rib M (.10e)	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 3
46½	39⅜	Cerro de Pas (1e)	5	38½	37¾	37¾	—1
8⅝	6	Certain-teed	9	7⅝	7	7	— ⅝
30½	27	Champ Pap&F (¾e)	2	28½	28½	28½	Feb 5
12¼	7½	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Feb 4
36⅝	31¼	Ches & Ohio (⅝e)	7	31⅞	31¾	31½	+ ⅝
89	89	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Feb 2
46½	37¼	Ches Corp (2a)	4	37¼	37⅛	37¼	Feb 4
1½	⅞	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Feb 3
3¾	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2¾	3⅜	Feb 3
1¾	1	Chi & N W	8	1½	1⅜	1½	
4¾	3	Chi & N W pf	6	3¾	3	3⅛	Feb 4
1¼	⅛	Chi Gt West	2	1	1	1	
3⅝	3	Chi Gt West pf	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 4
14	11	Chi Mail Or (⅛e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb 4
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅜	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅞	9⅝	Chi Pneu T	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 5
32½	27½	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	Feb 4
1¼	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 4
3½	1½	C R I & P 6% pf	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
3¾	1¾	C R I & P 7% pf	2	2½	2¾	2¾	Feb 3
13¾	9¼	Chi Yellow Cab (¼e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 28
18⅝	15⅝	Chick Feed Oil (⅛e)	4	16	16	16	
8⅜	3¾	Childs Co	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 4
49½	40⅝	Chrysler (.80g)	182	43½	41⅝	41½	—2½
13½	11¼	City Ice & F (2)	8	11½	11¼	11½	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅝	2¾	City Stores	1	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
24	17½	Clark Equip (2.80g)	2	19	19	19	Feb 4
28½	19⅝	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
40⅜	33½	Climax Molyb(1.70g)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36½	Feb 5
15⅜	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	5	14⅛	14	14½	— ⅛
59	58	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	115	115	115	Feb 5
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58¼	58¼	58¼	Feb 3
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
95½	90	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Feb 3
27⅜	20½	Coll & Alk (5g)	3	21⅝	21½	21½	— ½
20	15	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
22¼	17⅝	Columb Br A (.40e)	3	19	19	19	— ¼
21¼	17¼	Columb Br B (.40e)	3	19	18⅝	19	Feb 5
9⅜	6⅞	Colum G&El (.45g)	19	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
70	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Feb 4
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	2	13	13	13	Feb 5
33	30	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	Jan 31
76	62¾	Colum Carbon (4a)	1	63	63	63	+ ¾
38¾	31½	Comi Credit (4a)	3	34½	34¼	34¾	+ ⅛
86	86	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 8
44¾	36	Comi Inv Tr (4a)	6	40	39¾	40	
96¾	93	Comi Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	2	96¾	96½	96½	Feb 3
10	7⅜	Comml Solv (.60)	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
2	1½	Comwith & Sou	29	1½	1½	1½	
42¼	30	Comlth&So pf (5¾k)	1	31½	31¼	31½	— ⅜
27¾	22¾	Comwith Ed.(1¾)	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
7½	6	Conde Nast	3	6	6	6	
24½	20½	Cong-Narin (¼e)	3	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
19½	13¾	Consol Aircraft (½g)	9	15½	15	15⅜	— ⅜
8	6½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
25⅛	20¼	Consol Edison (1½)	15	22½	21¾	22	—1¼
96½	90	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	91	91	91	
1⅛	1¼	Consol Film	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	Feb 5
6⅞	5½	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 4
5¾	4¼	Consol Laundries	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 3
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	21	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
		Consol Oil 85 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
7½	5	Consol RR Cuba pf	17	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
½	⅜	Consol Textile	9	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¾	Consol Coal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb 5
22	13½	Consol Coal pf	7	16	13½	13⅝	Feb 3
86½	83⅜	Consum Pow pf (4¼)	1	85	85	85	Feb 3
16⅜	12⅜	Container Corp (1.20)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
16½	10¾	Cont Baking A	10	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¾
2⅜	1½	Cont Baking B	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
82½	73	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	79	79	79	
45¾	38¼	Cont Can (¼e)	18	38¾	38¼	38¼	
110	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	3	110	109¾	109¾	Feb 3
9⅝	7½	Cont Dis Fib	2	8	8	8	
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.80a)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅜
1¾	1¼	Cont Motors	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 5
34⅜	27½	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	10	28½	28	28¼	— ⅛
16½	12½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
65½	58⅜	Corn Products (3)	5	61	60¾	61	+ ¼
164½	164	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164½	164¼	164¼	Feb 3
4¾	3¾	Coty (.10g)	1	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
27	19	Crane Co (1g)	10	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
98	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ⅝
25	21⅞	Cream

Business and Industry

Small Business Loans, in Part FHA Guaranteed, Is New Plan

Commerce and Finance

Petroleum Now Replaces Tin In Bolivian Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—German Busch, the 34-year-old colonel, who has taken over military management of this republic, has made a significant statement which passed almost unnoticed by the international press. He said that petroleum had replaced tin as the main basis of the Bolivian budget. There were no figures given to back up the claim, but it is to be presumed that the provisional president knew his national economics.

Colonel Busch once again emphasized the Mediterranean status of his country by declaring that the "international policy of Bolivia will be what its neighbors decide"; it would incline to no extreme, he said, despite the fact that its very existence depended on the exterior. But, he added, "Bolivia must be made strong in order to secure continental equilibrium." Referring to the friendlier relations established with Argentina, he stated:

"We have no fears of Argentina interfering in Bolivian politics in the future, although petroleum is the basis of the budget and has replaced tin, thanks to the railroad settlement for the working of the Tarija and Santa Cruz wells."

A fair interpretation of this presidential statement would indicate that in the past Argentina has "interfered" in Bolivia because of this oil question—closely linked to the causes of and military strategy displayed in the Chaco war—and that there is no need for further "interference" now that a settlement has been reached. The rail agreement involved the shipment of oil from Eastern Bolivia through Argentina, by the construction of railroads linking up these important oil fields with the Argentine State rail system.

Friendlier Relationships

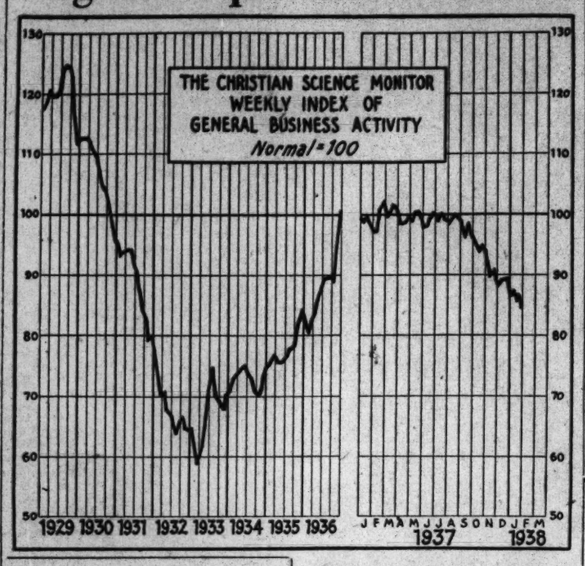
In Argentina, the agreement has been celebrated as a contribution to the closer and friendlier relationships of American states.

Bolivia has been trying to make friends with all countries that surround it terrestrially. It has succeeded to a surprising degree. Profitable agreements have been reached with Chile and Brazil. Relations with Paraguay, of course, depend on the results of the long drawn-out Chaco peace conference.

Peru is an old ally of Bolivia, though alarm was recently expressed in several quarters regarding the "regularization" of the frontier on the Copacabana peninsula, involving the mutual interchange of certain small territories the ownership of which dates back to colonial times. Under the Gutierrez-Concha, 1932, protocol, an east-west line was drawn across the peninsula which called for mutual exchange of adjacent lands. The main object of the agreement was to strengthen the customs regime and give continuity to communications, especially by road. The protocol was approved by Peru, but awaits ratification by Bolivia.

The decline in the price of tin has resulted in several emergency measures, including import restrictions on luxuries, but the Finance Minister considers that the tin position does not imperil national economy. This may signify his agreement with Colonel Busch that oil is now the most important source of revenue. The Government undoubtedly has eased the situation by its successful trade negotiations with Chile, Brazil and Argentina.

Monitor Weekly Business Index Again Drops to New Low Level



In the final week of January, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity again declined sharply dropping to a new low level for the current recession. The small recovery which appeared in December was reversed in the first week of the year. While the decline last month was irregular the index lost considerable ground during the month. On Jan. 29, the index registered 84.9 (prel.) as against 86.0 on Jan. 22, and 97.9 on Jan. 30, 1937.

Two of the components of the index contributed heavily to the decline—bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings Electric power production, the third component, likewise dropped off substantially from the level of the preceding month but held steady during the final week of January.

Seasonal declines were in order for the three series in the week ended Jan. 29 but for both bank debits and miscellaneous carloadings the decrease reported was greater than seasonal. The drop in production of electricity was in line with seasonal expectations and the index remained at the previous week's level after allowance had been made for the factor of long-term growth.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan. 29* 1938	Jan. 22 1938	Jan. 30 1937
Combined index	84.9	86.0	97.9
Bk debits outside NYC	80.9	83.4	95.3
Elec power production	90.4	90.4	98.8
Misc carloadings	77.9	79.8	101.7

*Preliminary.

January Big Month For 'Baby Bonds'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There were more United States savings bonds, "baby bonds," purchased during January than in any month since March, 1935, when the bonds were first offered, according to an announcement by Secretary Morgenthau.

Bonds sold in January represented a maturity value of $133,000,000, about $3,000,000 more than in January, 1937.

Up to Jan 31, the public had bought 5,200,000 of the bonds, with a maturity value of $1,501,000,000. There were 1,250,000 individual investors.

Federal Reserve Says Decline In Business Halted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that the nation's business halted its decline during January and is now no worse, at least, than in December.

Discussing in its monthly bulletin the recession which in about four months wiped out the gains in industrial production of three years, the board made no prediction about the future.

The index of industrial production, based on 1923-25 as 100, stayed at the December level of 84 during January, the board reported. Retail sales, as measured by department store business, also held up to December levels, considering seasonal differences between the months.

In the industrial field, the board found slightly higher output in January than in December for steel, automobiles, and shoes. Textile production showed little change and mineral production declined.

No January figures were available yet on factory employment and pay rolls.

Your Income Tax

This is the thirteenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Deductions for Professional Expenses

A professional man may deduct all necessary expenses incurred in the pursuit of his profession. These include the cost of supplies used in his practice, office rent, cost of light, water, fuel, and telephone in his office, the hire of office assistants, and expenses paid in the operation and repair of an automobile, based upon the proportion of time it is used in making professional calls or for other professional purposes.

Many physicians use their residences both as their offices and their homes. In such instance the physician may deduct as a business expense the rental value of the rooms occupied for office purposes if he actually pays rent, and also the cost of light and heat furnished these rooms. Also, he may deduct a portion of the wages paid domestic servants whose time is partly occupied in caring for these rooms. Membership dues in professional societies are deductible. Physicians and dentists who keep in their waiting rooms current magazines and newspapers for the benefit of their patients may deduct this item as a business expense. The cost of professional journals for the taxpayer's own use is also a deductible item.

The cost of technical books is not a deductible item, being a capital expenditure, but a proportionate amount for each year's depreciation of the books may be deducted. Depreciation may also be taken on office furniture and equipment. Insurance premiums on office or other professional equipment and liability insurance may be deducted. A premium paid for automobile liability insurance should be apportioned and that part of the premium attributable to business may be deducted as a business expense.

FHA Plans Partial Insurance to Aid 'Little Business'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration revealed that partial insurance of plant improvement loans would be the Administration's initial effort to solve the loan problem of small business.

Many other solutions of the problem, whose importance was stressed by the thousand small business men who met here in the last week, also are being studied by the Administration.

The "little men" recommended Government insurance of "loans for all necessary purposes," and direct Government loans if banks failed to co-operate.

An FHA Guarantee

The FHA policy, authorized in an almost completely unpublicized section of the new Housing Act, which President Roosevelt signed Thursday night, covers loans up to $10,000. If a bank can be induced to make the loan for periods ranging up to five years, the FHA will guarantee 10 per cent of it.

"We expect to do a great volume of business under this plan," a spokesman said.

Other proposals still are in the study stage. President Roosevelt has announced the topic is scheduled for "early study," and officials of the Federal Reserve Board, Treasury, Securities Commission, Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Commerce Department all are thinking about it.

One official suggested the Government encourage private investors to form investment pools for the purpose of buying stock in small enterprises. His idea was that only large capital pools which could average good investments against bad investments would be able to take the risks involved in providing capital for small business. His proposal also would enable small firms to get new working capital, he said. The FHA policy covers only financing of property improvements.

Private Pools Inadequate

Other officials doubt if private pools could be large enough to average risks and say only the Government is large enough for such a scheme, if it is employed.

Despite the plea of the recent little men's conference, few officials expect the Administration to adopt any new direct lending measures. Both the Federal Reserve banks and the RFC have had authority to make direct loans for about three years, but their risk standards were so strict that together they lent only $330,000,000 to both big and little industries.

Another financing possibility under consideration is the encouragement of an ancient practice—little known outside the cotton belt—called factoring.

Usually, what a "factor" does is to buy up the charge accounts of receivable bills of a small manufacturer, paying the face value less a factoring fee, and assuming the full risk of the accounts being paid.

Home Building Up Slightly in 1937

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board said residential construction increased slightly in 1937, compared to the previous year.

Reports to it, the board said, showed 168,033 family dwelling units costing $669,173,500 were authorized in 1937 and 160,589 costing $664,845,800 in 1936.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market last week bounced on the floor but didn't go through. The whole list—industrials, rails, and utilities—held at the previous December lows, and Saturday's rally seemed to say that chart readers and traders had been impressed by the failure of prices to drop further. The Dow-Jones industrials halted at five points above the November bear market low of 113.

During the first of the week the market rallied, but suddenly, on Thursday's opening, and led by American Telephone, it left a large gap on the downside. Telephone opened with a 2¾ point gap and dropped 8 more points to 129. This habit of leaving gaps is growing on the market and seems somehow related to the now highly controversial subject of the thin market and lack of liquidity.

The resistance of prices to further decline—or as it appeared on the tape, the drying up of selling—was the more conspicuous in that it ignored a further run of poor news. Chief disturbing influence of course was the fall in Telephone shares. The price had come down to around 140 for a triple bottom but the third time it failed to hold. Chief explanation was the impending report of the Federal Communications Commission, expected in between a fortnight and a month. The investigation began in 1936 and continued through last summer.

Telephone's Outlook

The report is expected to deal, mostly adversely as government reports invariably do, with pensions, depreciation, relation of the parent company to its operating affiliates, and in particular to its contracts with its manufacturing subsidiary, Western Electric. However this was not the only explanation for the drop some of the company's subsidiaries have been turning in poorer earnings reports recently including Illinois Bell and New England Telephone.

Like many other corporations the Bell system is suffering rather rapidly mounting operating costs without commensurate increase in gross. The seasonal gain in subscribers last month was only 31,000 against 96,000 in January, 1937. For the calendar year 1937 earnings on a parent company basis were $9.62 per share. For the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1937 the earnings on the more impressive but less significant consolidated basis were $10.24. Unlike the stock the bonds were firm last week.

Rail news was no market help. It seems the I. C. C. freight rate decision may not come this month as expected. Car loadings for the week ended Jan. 29 dropped a good bit more than seasonally, bringing the Dow-Jones adjusted carloadings index down from 75.2 to 71.8. Few bullish hopes are, at least yet, derived from the impending White House railroad conference.

Final figures on December net operating income show a 63 per cent decline from December, 1936. However, the January comparison is expected to be quite a bit better because in January of last year the roads had just lost the emergency surcharges and had not obtained the compensating rate increases granted last fall.

Business News Poor

General business news continued mixed to poor. Unfavorable was the fact that steel operations, after declining unseasonally and unexpectedly last week are expected to show a slight further decline again this week. Automobile production this month is not expected to hold up to January. There is talk that the Federal Reserve Board seasonally adjusted index of industrial production, which in recent months has become quite fashionable to quote, will show a further decline in February from the estimated 83 in January.

The Big Steel-CIO wage negotiations which begin today for renewal of the agreement that expires February 28 will be closely watched. It is suggested that the CIO may in view of its lagging dues ask for the check-off system on the strength of White House support implied in the President's recent wage and price statement, but this request is not expected to be granted.

News that U. S. Steel has borrowed $50,000,000 from banks in New York, Chicago, and Pittsburgh was little surprise. It is presumably to help finance its $80,000,000 expansion program. Steel financing has been rumored for nearly a year, due to the deterioration in its cash position. Net profit in 1937 was $100,000,000 but the company paid $67,000,000 in dividends of which $33,000,000 to preferred arrears, and it spent $133,000,000 for capital outlays for modernization and rehabilitation of plants, additional facilities and equipment, and for maturing obligations of subsidiaries.

New Financing Outlook

A guess is going round that on March 15 the Treasury will sluice $300,000,000 more of inactive gold into the working balance. On that date $450,000,000 of bills and $455,000,000 of 3 per cent notes mature at or around $900,000,000. To meet these the Treasury hopes for $750,000,000 of income tax receipts, but the Street doesn't think they will reach more than $600,000,000. The $50,000,000 per week of new bills to be sold from now on will a little more than cover the Treasury current deficit, which for January was $232,000,000 on a true accounting basis and $160,000,000 on a cash basis. Thus it appears likely either that there will be March 15 financing (a possible tip to government bond traders of a prepared market), or else another gold transfer like that of last September.

Bonbright's Appalachian Power offering was a success though not a wonderful one. Both bonds and debentures were rich, yielding over 4 per cent. The bonds lagged the first morning, then a large institution changed its mind, the news got round, the bonds went out, and then the debentures. It was the largest offering since June and made the week's total the largest in four months. Next big offering rumored is $90,000,000 of convertible debentures for Consolidated Edison, likely to go to Halsey Stuart. It is not yet registered, however.

The Conway Report

There were really only two outstanding points of strength in the whole range of the securities markets last month. One was high grade preferred issues, which made a number of new highs and have in fact been doing so for months in the teeth of the general decline in everything including high grade bonds. The other was in gold shares. At least three—Juneau, Dome, and McIntyre Porcupine—made new highs.

The Conway report on Stock Exchange reorganization, as already reported on this page, has been taken most enthusiastically, and all records for speed in Exchange affairs are likely to be broken in its adoption. Names are now being suggested. The SEC is said to have indicated it wants an outsider. Thus the practice made fashionable by the New Deal is coming also to the Street of having non-professionals in control, with lawyers in charge of the SEC, a farmer running the Treasury, an editor running the country's agriculture, etc. "Never go to sea; And you'll be ruler of the Queen's Navee."

However the implications of the new short selling rule, which goes into effect tomorrow, have made the Street feel pretty blue about its own future. Brokers loans, off $40,000,000 last week, are about half those of last June. A Stock Exchange seat sold last week at a 10-year low, $59,000.

Over-the-counter people are now beginning to feel the heat under them. It looks as though if the SEC can't have the power to run the associations contemplated in the Maloney bill it will make rules for everybody anyway, and the bill has dynamite in the form of a clause permitting the SEC to lay down rules concerning reasonable profits which,in view of Chairman Douglas' known views of underwriters' profits, means trouble.

Rise in Canadian Export Trade Seen as Big Help to Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada's returning prosperity is built on the solid base of a growing export trade and barring serious international trouble the nation's business will this year forge ahead to higher levels than were achieved during the past year.

To this prediction, made jointly by the Dominion's leaders in commerce, has been added the condition that in order for Canada to continue its march along the road to recovery the United States must overcome the current and vexing recession. It has been pointed out that the Dominion ships only 40 per cent of its total exports across the border and it has been claimed that with new markets opening abroad for Canadian goods the country will be able to move along without the leadership of its powerful neighbor.

Canada Watches U. S.

But to as keen a student of national international affairs as Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, the situation in the United States looms as the big interrogation mark for Canada's immediate economic future. In a New Year statement the veteran financial pilot spoke with guarded optimism of the future and expressed apprehension lest the difficulties which face the United States be stubborn to overcome and exert a greater influence than they now do on Canadian business conditions.

Had it not been for the fact that the Dominion reaped the smallest wheat crop in 20 years, 1937 would have been a banner year in the annals of the Dominion's export trade. Seventy per cent more wood products were sold outside the country and mining exports rose by 170 per cent. These two classifications, together with agricultural products make up 90 per cent of the Dominion's trade.

Steps are being taken in western Canada to ensure, so far as agricultural science can in one season, a better wheat crop for 1938. Submarginal land is being retired and strip farming is being conducted in areas where the fertility of the soil has not been entirely destroyed by drought.

In addition to these projects on the land an increased effort is being made through the grain marketing agencies, working with the Department of Trade and Commerce, to secure a wider market for Canadian wheat.

Paced by the swift-moving mining industry Canada should in 1938 establish the export trade record which appeared likely a year ago.

Farm Products Exports

Despite the small trade in agricultural products, for many years the chief item in the export figures, Canada maintained her position as fourth among the nations in these exports, and is likely to remain fifth in total trade when the 1937 figures are completely tabulated. The export trade figure was well over the $1,000,000,000 mark, and the total external trade was close to $2,000,000,000.

Business leaders have paid tribute to exporters for their enterprise and courage and to the governments of the past five years for the advances made in trade. The Department of Trade and Commerce, under the direction of Hon. W. D. Euler, has been constantly seeking new markets for Canadian goods. One of the most recent missions to this end has been to the West Indies. Central and South America with a view to establishing markets there for dried and pickled fish from the Dominion.

In the light of the dominating position of export trade, Canadian industry looks with interest to the negotiations which will result in the Anglo-U. S. trade treaty and later in a similar agreement between the Dominion and the United States. Sectional industries, of course, demand that Canada protect her trade balance by securing concessions from the United States to offset any concessions that Canada might make in her trade preferences in Great Britain.

An Exporting Country

Canada has always been an exporting country because of the nature of her staple industries. While the creed of isolation and economic self-sufficiency has at certain times and in certain quarters received some support, there is at the present a growing demand for the removal of tariff obstructions. There are foreign complications to be considered, of course.

Within the Dominion the economic picture is brighter than it was at the beginning of 1937. There are more people working than there were a year ago and general business conditions show considerable improvement. The construction industry still lags even though the total value of contracts for the first 11 months of 1937 was 36 per cent in advance of the previous year.

The absence of government interference in business has been hailed by Canadian business leaders as one of the chief factors in the maintenance of public confidence and a factor which will make it possible for the Dominion to move swiftly after what Mr. Dunning has termed a "breathing spell."

Volume of Life Insurance Now At Record High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sales of ordinary life insurance policies in 1937 showed a gain of 3 per cent over the 1936 total with the total volume of life insurance in force in the United States at an all-time high, according to the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau.

At the same time, it was estimated from data submitted to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents that premium notes and policy loans outstanding showed a decrease of more than $48,000,000 for the year 1937.

The bureau's report showed that total sales of ordinary life insurance (exclusive of group and industrial insurance) in 1937 were $7,238,894,000, compared with $7,002,389,000 in 1936, or an increase of $236,505,000. Every section of the United States showed a gain in sales for the year, the east north central section leading the country with a gain of 6 per cent.

"The gain in volume of ordinary life insurance sold last year, and the fact that the total of life insurance in force at the end of 1937 passed $110,000,000,000, an all-time high, are indications of the public trend toward increased ownership of insurance," said John Marshall Holcombe, Jr., manager of the bureau, in commenting on the report. "A further healthy sign is the decrease in policy loans and premium notes."

Rail Men Regard Current Business Slump Temporary

WASHINGTON (AP)—A representative of the nation's railroads told the Interstate Commerce Commission that railroad executives regarded the current business slump as temporary.

J. M. Souby, assistant general counsel of the Association of American Railroads, said the rail managers' opinion of the present recession in industry was the reason why they had ignored it in their plea for increased rates.

Mr. Souby was the first of a number of attorneys who appeared for oral arguments on the railroads' plea for a 15 per cent boost in freight rates and a half cent per mile increase in passenger fares on eastern lines.

Asserting that "seven extremely lean years" had placed a third of the country's railroad mileage in receivership, Mr. Souby said the rail carriers' trouble "has lasted too long to be regarded as other than chronic."

The increases sought in freight and passenger revenue would add to railroad income about $437,000,000 for freight and about $30,000,000 in passenger fares, he estimated. Without the increases, he said, the railroads could hope for income of only about $365,000,000 to apply against fixed charges ranging around $650,000,000.

He asserted the estimated increase would bring the railway operating income up to about $783,000,000 on the basis of the 1936 volume of freight and passenger business.

Niagara Share Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—The Niagara Share Corporation of Maryland, an investment company, reported its net assets at the end of 1937 were equivalent to $11.19 for each share of class B common stock compared with $22.59 at the close of 1936. On the class A preferred, assets were equal to $647.26 a share against $1,209.69 at the end of 1936.

Steel Operations Drop 2 Points To 31 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—As a net result of adjustments at practically every center steel operations in the United States during the past week dropped 2 points to 31 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

Pittsburgh advanced 2 points and Chicago lost 2 points, with other changes from the preceding week for the most part equally small. Pittsburgh operated at 32 per cent, up 2 points; Birmingham, Ala., advanced 3 points to 63 per cent; Cincinnati gained 4 points to 44, Cleveland 2 points to 33 and St. Louis 8 points to 29.

Chicago lost 2 points to 25 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania 1 point to 30, Youngstown, Ohio, 1 point to 26, Wheeling, W. Va., 2 points to 44, Detroit 5 points to 47 and Buffalo 4.5 points to 14 per cent. New England remained unchanged at 20 per cent.

More Shipbuilding

"With all important consumers of steel remaining out of the market except for imperative needs," says the report, "the situation shows no improvement and little change from the conditions of several weeks.

"The one bright spot, promising fairly large buying in the next few weeks, is found in shipbuilding. Placing of several tankers is likely to bring some immediate tonnages to mills, followed by heavier purchases as construction proceeds. Bids on the 12 cargo ships under the aegis of the maritime commission have been opened and distribution is likely to be made soon.

"Automobile needs are light in view of shortened production of cars and the agricultural implement industry is in its seasonal quiet period, with smaller steel requirements. Miscellaneous consumers maintain their policy of making no future commitments until the wage and price situation clears.

Lower Pig Iron Output

"Pig iron output in January totaled 1,439,191 tons, a loss of 4.3 per cent from the 1,503,474 tons made in December. The daily rate was 46,426 tons in January, compared with 48,499 tons in December. These figures are the lowest since December, 1934. This was the lowest January output since 1934 and compares with 3,219,741 tons produced in January, 1937.

Active stacks at the end of the month numbered 91, the lowest since June, 1935, also at 91, and the lowest for January since 1935 when only 89 were in blast. In January, 1937, a total of 169 stacks were producing. "Expectation of large buying by railroads in the event a rate advance is allowed is being discounted heavily. On present volume of traffic the financial situation of the carriers would not warrant heavy buying and the feeling is growing that higher charges in the absence of heavy movement will not yield as much business as had been expected.

After advancing for seven consecutive weeks and remaining unchanged for two weeks, the composite price of steelmaking scrap last week dropped 7 cents to $13.83. The change was caused by a drop of 50 cents at Chicago, on the basis of dealer trading. The iron and steel composite lost 3 cents from the same cause and stands at $38.94. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $61.70.

Various Industries Oppose Rise in Rail Rates Before ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representatives of a dozen lines of industrial and manufacturing activities argued before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the proposed 15 per cent increase in railroad freight rates.

The commission is now in the second week of oral arguments on the freight rate proposal. All briefs and arguments must be completed Wednesday.

Spokesmen included representatives of fertilizer associations, clay products, marble and other building materials, coal consumers, paper and pulp, and paper board manufacturers.

Shippers protested last week the proposed increase would bring about loss of traffic and revenue to the railroads.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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OZONE PARK, L. I., N. Y.—Three cosy, unfurnished, light, private, clean, quiet; convenient transit, church; gas, heat supplied; $27. 9638 81 St.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST wanted for New Jersey church; near N. Y. C.; Christian Science church membership required; state salary. Write Box F-4, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TAILORS

MONTREAL—Ladies' and men's coats and suits, made to order remodelled and repaired. RALPH GIDLEY, TAILOR, Room 4, 1501 St. Catherine W. WE. 4463

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4460. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032. Daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EVELYN S. ZEBLEY
Dresses $5.95 to $7.95
Skirts
Sweaters
3 East 9th Street

EMALYN SHOP
Berkshire Hosiery
Robes
Underwear
Bags
Tel. 4923

BUTLER'S INC.
Stationers—Booksellers
Engravers Printers
Photographic Equipment Office Furniture
415 Market Street
Phone 7545

COAL - Koppers COKE
WOOD - Fuel OIL
"A Supreme Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
Dial 3-3119

HUMMING BIRD
—AND—
PHOENIX HOSIERY
A gift she will always appreciate
CROSBY & HILL CO.
"Everybody's Store"
605-09 MARKET STREET

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 5-5175
Prompt Courteous Delivery Service

Grand Laundry
DRY CLEANING
Vanderver Ave. and Lamotte St.
DIAL 7208

COLTONS
Plant and store—415 W. 9th St.
Dry Cleaning in our plant will keep your clothes in good condition.
We Specialize in Blocking Knit Wear

SEE PAGE 15

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Trend in Banking Is Toward Small Loans, Says Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Banks in recent years have turned to installment and personal loans, as well as other methods of increasing their earning power due to the presence of ample reserves and the slow rise in commercial demand for loans, according to a survey of bank earnings published in the February issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

The survey declared, in referring to installment and personal loans, that "since gross rates of earnings on these advances are higher than on other types of loans, continued growth of the business may tend to raise the average rate of return on loans."

While, in recent years, some additions to gross earnings of banks have resulted from the extension of service charges in various forms, such charges accounted for only about 2 per cent of gross earnings of national banks in 1933 and about 3.6 per cent for the year ended June 30, 1937.

In 1919, the report continued, member banks realized a gross return of 6 per cent on their loans and more than 4½ per cent on their investments, while in 1936 the comparable rates were 4 per cent and 2½ per cent, respectively, thus indicating the comparatively "easy money" conditions prevailing recently.

During the predepression years loans and investments constituted about 75 per cent of total assets of member banks but only 68 per cent in 1936.

"From 1931 through 1936 the increased importance of securities among bank assets was greatly accelerated," the text of the Bulletin continued. "Commercial loan, demand grew slowly, while borrowings of the Federal Government increased markedly. Banks acquired a considerable part of the new government issues. By the middle of 1936 investments represented 60 per cent of the total loans and investments of all commercial banks in the United States, as compared with 27 per cent in 1929 and 25 per cent in 1921. There has been some decline in this proportion since the middle of 1936."

According to the Bulletin, this trend continued despite the fact that records showed greater aggregate earnings from loans than from security investments. In the 10 years from 1927, the gross returns on loans averaged more than 1 per cent above the gross interest returns on investments, the difference being greatest in the latter half of this period.

Construction Loan Department Opened By Shawmut Bank

The National Shawmut Bank announces the formation of a separate Construction Loan Department to carry on its growing business in new construction and remodeling loans to both builders and individuals.

Advantages provided under the terms of the National Housing Act. Amendments, signed by President Roosevelt, will be made promptly available through the Shawmut Construction Loan Plan.

"The National Shawmut Bank heartily endorses the purposes which the new housing act is designed to accomplish," declared President Walter S. Bucklin. "We are ready to do our part to encourage new construction and remodeling by making it easier for builders and home-owners to obtain ready cash for this work.

"Although this bank has already made over 11,500 loans, totaling more than $4,200,000 for modernization purposes, we are convinced that this is only the beginning. As an indication of our faith in the future of the new housing movement, with all that it means in the way of increased employment and business activity, we have established what we believe is the first separate Construction Loan Department to be organized by any large commercial bank in America.

"The primary function of this new service is to enable builders and home-owners to arrange all their home and building financing in one simple operation, supplementing but not interfering in any way with the excellent mortgage loan service provided by other outstanding loaning institutions."

The new Construction Loan Department will be in general charge of William W. McCarthy, vice-president of the bank.

Dividend Declarations

Company.	Extra Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record.
Hollinger Con. Gold M	5c	..	Feb. 25	Feb. 11
Increased				
Woolf Bros Class B participat pfd	$1.20	A	Feb. 5	Jan. 21
Reduced				
Reynolds Metal Co 15c	..	Mar.	7	Feb. 15
Irregular				
Diversified Inv Fund, Inc, Class A	4c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 8
Regular				
Amer. Box Board pf	17½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Rwy	$4.50	S	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Hollinger Con Gold M	5c	M	Feb. 25	Feb. 11
Matson Navigation 25c	Q	Feb.	15	Feb. 10
Meadville Tel Co 37½c	Q	Feb.	15	Feb. 10
Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Co $1	..	Feb.	15	Feb. 9
New World Life Ins Co (Seattle, Wash.) 40c	A	Mar.	1	Feb. 8
Ohio Oil Co pf $1.50	Q	Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Pittsburgh Coke&Iron pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Reynolds Metals pf	$1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Union Gas of Can 20c	Q	Mar.	15	Feb. 21
Whitney Nat Bank of New Orleans	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Do	75c	Q	July 1	June 30

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future 10.00; export 9.80. Tin steady; spot and nearby 46.62½; future 46.75. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.90-95; East St. Louis 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and future 5.00. Iron, No. 2, FOB eastern Pennsylvania 20.00; Buffalo 24.00; Alabama 20.00. Aluminum, virgin 99 pc. 20.00. Antimony, spot 15.62½; Quicksilver 70.00-81.00. Platinum, pure 34.00-38.00. Schaelitz 23.00-24.00 nominal. Wolframite 24.00 nominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
2	3⅜s '43-40 reg	106.31	106.31	106.31
1	3⅜s '47-43	108	108	108
1	3⅜s ' 45-43	107.15	107.15	107.15
20	3½s '46-44	107.15	107.14	107.15
13	3⅜s '47-45	104.9	104.4	104.3
84	3⅛s '46	103.4	103.1	103.1
7	3s '48-46	105.24	105.22	105.22
15	3⅛s '49-46	106.170	106.10	106.10
1	2⅞s '52-47	117.10	117.10	117.10
2	4¼s 52-47 reg	117.7	117.7	117.7
6	2⅞s '51-46	102.9	102.8	102.8
24	2⅛s '53-49	100	99.26	99.26
2	2⅜s '54-51	101.12	101.11	101.12
2	3s '55-51	104.11	104.11	104.11
37	2⅞s '60-55	103.7	103.4	103.4
15	2¾s '59-56	101.8	101.4	101.4

Home Owners' Loan

30	2¾s '49-39	101.28	101.27	101.28
36	2⅜s '44-42	101.19	101.14	101.19
1	3s '52-44	103.28	103.28	103.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
13	Alleghany 5s'50 st	29¾	28¾	28¾
5	Allied Strs 4½s'50	86	86	86
5	Allied Strs 4½s 51	83¾	83¾	83¾
17	Allis Chalmers 4s'52	103¼	103¼	103¼
9	Am&For P5s 2030	48	47¾	48
3	Am Ice 5s '53	103¾	103½	103¾
11	Am T&T 3½s '66	100⅝	100½	100½
26	Am T&T 3¼s'61	101	100⅝	100⅝
1	Am WW&E 6s'75	93	93	93
12	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104	103¾	103¾
2	Ark&MryB&T 5s'64	98	98	98
16	Arm Del 4s'57	91¼	90⅞	90⅞
2	Arm Del 4s'5	90¾	90¾	90¾
8	AT&SF 4s'95	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
2	AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	100¾	100¾	100¾
13	AT&SF cv 4½s'48	103½	103⅛	103⅛
2	Atl&Dan 1st 4s'48	88	87	87
2	Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	54½	54½	54½
24	B&O rfg 6s'95	33¼	32½	33
2	B&O 1st 5s'48	69	69	69
7	B & O 5s'95 P	29	29	29
1	B&O 5s 2000 D	28¾	28¾	28¾
32	B&O cv 4½s'60	25	24½	24¾
4	B&O 5s S W '50	40¼	40	40
1	Bng & Ar 4s cv '51 st	105	105	105
1	Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	111	111	111
14	Beth Stl 4¼s'60	102¼	101⅞	102¼
16	Beth Stl 3¼'-s'66	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
55	Beth Stl 3½s'52	86¾	86¼	86¾
4	Boston&Me 5s'55	43½	43⅛	43⅛
5	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	52	52	52
3	Bkly U Gas 5s'45	107½	107½	107½
4	Bkly U Gas 5s'52 B	92¼	92¼	92½
1	Brown Shoe 3⅜s'50	106½	106½	106½
5	Buf R&P 4½s'57	33	33	33
1	Can Nat Ry 4s'55	117¼	117¼	117¼
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114⅜	114	114
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115	114⅝	114⅝
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114¼	114¼	114¼
3	Can Nor 4½s'46	124¾	124¾	124¾
20	Can Pac 4½s'46	100½	100½	100½
1	Can Pac 4½s'60	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
7	Can Pac 4s perp	87	87	87
2	Caro C&O 6s'52	101	100	100
4	Can Pac 5s '60	63½	63⅛	63⅛
4	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
8	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	29½	29	29
9	Certain-td 5½s'48	57¾	57⅝	57⅝
8	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	100	100	100
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	97	97	97
18	CB&Q gen 4s '58	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
11	CB&Q 3½s 1st Ill '49	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞
3	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	15	15	15
16	Chic Gt West 4s '59	19¼	18⅝	18⅝
1	Chi I&L 6s '66	6¼	6¼	6¼
27	CMStP&Pac 5s '75	10¾	10⅜	10⅜
7	CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	4	3⅞	3⅞
3	CMStP&P gen 4s '89	29½	28⅝	28⅝
15	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5⅝	5¼	5¼
17	Chi&NW 4s '87	16⅛	15½	15½
11	Chi & NW 3½s '87	16½	15½	15½
1	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
4	Ch Un Sta 3¼s'63	107½	107⅛	107½
3	Childs Co 5s '43	59	59	59
1	Leh Val Coal 6s '28	104	104	104

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON (Continued)

"Everything for the Home"
FURNITURE
RADIOS
ELECTRICAL GOODS
STERN & CO

CUMMINS & MALONEY
Distinctive Men's Wear
923 MARKET STREET
Store Hours 8:30 to 5:30

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOUQUET SHOP
732 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Flowers for All Occasions
Moderate Prices
Let us fill your Valentine order.
DIAL DIstrict 6525

LOUISA BEAUTY SALON

35c Service
Permanent Waving
Expert Operators
3251 Mt. Pleasant St., N. W. (Upstairs)
Phone Columbia 10005

MRS. JACK HAYES
REAL ESTATE
Insurance
1216 Connecticut Avenue
NATIONAL 7174

REAL ESTATE
RENTALS—SALES
HARRY B. PITTS
1019 15th St. N. W. Phone ME. 0100

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
Successor to
GEORGE R. GRAY
PRINTING
AND PUBLISHING
1013 13TH STREET, N. W.
Phone Metropolitan 4567

MAINE

AUBURN

Ask for
Walton's Ideal Bread
Always Uniform and Dependable
at All Grocers

WALTON'S BAKERY
Try Our Service Station for
JENNEY GAS and OILS
ATLAS TIRES
Guarantee Against Road Hazzards
for 12 Months
H. L. GATCHELL CO.
192 Turner St. Phone 2552M

BANGOR

Ring's
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and
ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE
CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with
Special Luncheon Suggestions

Fairmount Beauty Parlour
607 HAMMOND STREET
Best of Service
by Competent Operators
HIGHEST GRADE MATERIALS USED
Large, Airy, Pleasant Rooms
EVERETT E. TIBBETTS, Manager
DIAL 5969

New Franklin
Laundry
PHONE 2305
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

BURNETT'S MARKET
8 Seventh Street
Groceries—Meats
DIAL 5068

LEWISTON

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—
Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE
HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel. 9780

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-6934-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PORTLAND (Continued)

STATIONERY
100 Large Single Sheets, 75 Envelopes } 1.00
200 Small Single Sheets, 100 Envelopes } 1.00
100 Folded Sheets, 100 Envelopes } 1.00
with name and address stamped free
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
PORTLAND, ME.

A Modern Mounting
will make an old Piece of Jewelry attractive and useful
Many years' experience in this work enables us to give advice and suggestions.
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
PORTLAND, ME.

E. L. PROCTOR
Local Retail Distributor for
S. S. Pierce Co.'s Specialties
Birdseye Frosted Foods
Battle Creek Food Products
25 Forest Ave. Dial 3-0236—7
Portland, Maine

THE GOWN SHOP
A new feature of this store . . . a smart shop in which to shop for exclusive and smart afternoon and evening fashions for misses and women. We cordially invite your inspection.
$16.95 to $89.95
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
530-534 Congress St
599 Congress St.
Union Station
313 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

Amethyst
Birthstone for February
Rings—Bracelets—Pins
J. A. Merrill & Co.
Jewelers

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

BARRINGTON

HAYESCROFT INN
Barrington, N. H., Rt. 4 and 9
Hospitable old Colonial home with atmosphere of refinement. Open fires, steam heat, modern appointments. Open the year round to transients and permanent guests. Excellent cuisine.
Phone Barrington 24 Booklet on Request

CONCORD

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Clearcoal
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 164

W. CARPENTER
Wall Papers and Paints
PAINTING AND DECORATING
7 Bridge St. Tel. 1417

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Galvanized Ash Cans
The only safe receptacle for ashes
98c
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
12 North Main Street

Unusual
Bridge and
Gift Novelties
HARRY G. EMMONS

Headquarters
for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

CONCORD
PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything
for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

LINCOLN'S
Concord's Leading
Home Furnishers

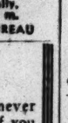
Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
26 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

CONCORD (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

DOVER

Attend Our
Sale Now
Going On

H. E. HUGHES
MORRILL BLDG.

Shop for Toiletries
at
"DOVER DRUG"
New Hampshire's
Largest Cut Rate Store

For Valentine Day, Feb. 14
Send a Valetine from our wide selection of beautiful designs and sincere sentiments. Also heart-shaped Boxed Candy. All Nationally Advertised Brands Wrapped and mailed free of charge
Cavanauhs News Agency
348 CENTRAL AVENUE

E. J. YORK
Dover, N. H.
Main Office, Locust St. Tel. 1000
Lumber
Builders' Supplies
Coal
For a Good Dinner
Visit
DEARIS
AIR CONDITIONED RESTAURANT
Special Luncheon 40c, 50c, 60c
Fountain Service. Breakfast Served.
MORRILL BUILDING

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Removal Sale
HATS—DRESSES
at bargains that you have never dreamed of. Don't miss it. If you only have 50c
Come in, there is a buy for you. We must move this month—going to 50 Hanover.
MISS MARY CAHILL
MISS LILI CHARTIER
66 HANOVER

Oil Burning Room Heaters
$79.50 Now $65.50
$49.75 Now $39.80
$26.75 Now $21.00
MANCHESTER
HARDWARE CO.

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes.
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
New Low Prices in February
Watch our FEBRUARY SALE
You'll find your money will go farther and you'll get much better quality if you
"Shop Leavitt's in February"

EXPERT RADIO SERVICE
By a Qualified Member of the American Radio Institute of Radio Service Men
An Agency of:
WORLD RADIO
1122 Elm Street Tel. 6043

As usual we are Ready for
You Holiday Shoppers
Beautiful Lamps — Unusual Electric Appliances. We'll be looking for you and glad to help you.
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm street Phone 667

McLane and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

Stamped Burlap
for
Hooked-in Rugs
and
Chair Seats
30 CENTS, 60 CENTS and upwards.
Ye Quaker Shop
59 Hanover Street

Get Out Those Old
Watches and Clocks
I'll Start Them Going
Expert Work — Prices Low
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET

Special Factory Purchase!
Men's "Whitney" Shirts
$1.09 each; 2 for $2.00.
All sizes, new styles, variety of material
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NASHUA

Telephone Your
GROCERY ORDER
and be sure to include
BIRDS EYE
MOORE'S MARKET
PHONE 2300

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
MEATS AND GROCERIES

Beardsley's
First Quality
Peanut Butter
James A. Eddy Sons
237 Thames Street
Tel. 109

NEWPORT OIL
BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC
OIL BURNERS

EXPERT FURRIERS
TAILORING
to Ladies and Gentlemen
ALTERATIONS
MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street Tel. 940

"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, Florist
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association.
89 Broadway Tel. 918
Greenhouses, Tel. 86

The Century
Store

WILLIAM
LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best
in Laundry Service
337 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

PROVIDENCE

'blue coal'
Providence Coke Fuel Oils
Turks Head Coal Co.
48 Custom House St. GAspee 4600

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER-
CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

SPRING into Style with NEW
Prints and Ready-to-Wear
Apparel
FROM
D. MOSES & CO.
916 Main Street Phone 861

Norfolk Avenue Dairy
Grade "A," Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Prompt Deliveries
PHONE 1080

NEW SPRING APPAREL
ARRIVING DAILY KEEPS
STOCKS ALWAYS NEW
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
TELEPHONE 3040

Specialists in the
etiquette of
FLOWERS
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
DOYLE—FLORIST
Phone 892 708 MAIN ST.

TRY Trading at
BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
for Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Choice Meats

THE LYNCHBURG GARAGE
Storage
We Sell AMOCO Gas
Washing, Greasing and Mechanical Service
Service 'phone 595 Taxi 'phone 595 600 Church St.

SMART FOOTWEAR
Beautiful Hosiery
Shoes and Styles that Endure.
COLEMAN'S
911 MAIN STREET

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
Kay Dunhill Frocks
3.98 5.98 7.98

NORFOLK

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847 . . A complete stock of sterling silver . . Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK :: VIRGINIA

Norfolk Silver Plating Co.
SILVERSMITHS
ART METAL FINISHING
Electric Lighting Fixtures Refinished Silver, Gold, Chrome, Nickel, Brass and Copper Plating
ANTIQUES, FLAT and HOLLOW SILVERWARE REFINISHED
Yacht and Auto Parts Chrome Plated
220 W. York Street Phone 42167

J. W. Bracken Phone 27513
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
B and M
SHOE REPAIRING SHOPPE
Shoes Dyed to Match Your Gown
117 W. CHARLOTTE ST.

W. C. Swartz Co., Inc.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
Offers just what you'd expect . . . a wider selection of just everything you need to buy. And always, the price is consistent with quality offered.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

Thirty-three Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD
HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE and BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

T & E LAUNDRY
COMPANY
"Where Real Value Reigns"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

JOSEPH SPIGEL
INC.
New Arrival and Display of
DRESSES
COATS
and SUITS
For Early Spring Showing

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DIAL 5501
MAGIC CITY
LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP

Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-181
Branch 13

HUNTINGTON

BAILEY'S
CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

For a Better
Longer-Lasting
Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

WHEELING

Gladden Every Day
with Flowers
Langhans
1217 Chapline Street

CANADA

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
"For That
Something New
for Spring"

Get It at
"THE BAY"

PERMANENT WAVES
Genuine Meris Steam, Eugene and Machineless,
Reg. $10, for $7.50 Reg. $8.50, for $6.00
Reg. $7.50, for $5.00 Reg. $6.50, for $4.25
Regular $5.00, for $3.50
Dorine Kay Beauty Salon
209 EIGHTH AVE. WEST PHONE M2979

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 3011 R 1378

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores
Throughout Alberta"

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W Calgary

Ashdown's
HARDWARE—CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.
Phone M 9260 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763 9 to 12 daily.
DVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dowtown Prices
At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
Featuring famous makes of
FOOTWEAR • COATS
DRESSES • HATS
LINGERIE • HOSIERY
Available to Monitor readers on the Walk Rite "12 Pay Plan."
Walk Rite Style Shoppe
Limited
EDMONTON

Hudson's Bay Company
FEBRUARY HOME
FURNISHING SALE
Make your house a home by refurnishing and renewing during the "Bay's" big Sale.

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy Your Furs From
Canada's Oldest Fur Traders
Hudson's Bay Company

THE ABSOLUTELY
SAFE MILK
Crescent
MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101
Launderers Dry Cleaners

For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

new
CLEANERS • • LAUNDERERS
method
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Shoes from
AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's,
and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN. WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Pearless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

THE Winnipeg
SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD.
PHONE 87-614

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED
Jackson's

THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

. In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST

Prices
477 KING ST. E. PHONE 2-1180
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery
THE EMERALD LUNCHEONETTE
Next door is under same management
CANDY and ICE CREAM

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Baker 3535—A driver will call

HARRISON COAL CO.
RALPH SEALE, Mgr.
Good Fuels at
Reasonable Prices
Garfield 2570 46 Kenilworth N.

LONDON

AYLMER LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

LONDON (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide
Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's
DAIRY
PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Barnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Carrill

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM
CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations

re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in allowances and our service will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas .....Met 7 11
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
80 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1340

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario
428-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

HARRY PEEL
Furrier
Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear
MODERN COLD STORAGE
533 Richmond Street Met 478
Opposite Christian Science church

ESTABLISHED 1854
Westland Bros.
Painting and Decorating
Met 1380 156 Wortley Road

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

Fine
Stationery
Engraving of Highest Quality
Personal Cards, Crests, Addresses
Wendell Holmes Book Shops
3 London (2 shops) St. Thomas 1

Chris. Teale
Plumbers and Steam Fitters
Jobbing a Speciality
511 St. James Street Met. 7984

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big
Department Store
for Prompt, Courteous Service

Carling
Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 6-6934-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. 3-0097
331 BANK ST. 7-0433

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

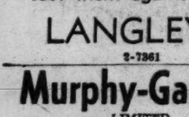
OTTAWA (Continued)

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa — Limited 2-4823

R. & W. POWELL GROCER

2-2411
290 Elgin Street

Evening gowns and wraps should be Re-texed to protect them against stains
LANGLEY'S
2-7361

Murphy-Gamble LIMITED

Luncheons Teas
The Rideau Room—Fifth Floor
"Famous for Quality"

CAMPBELLIXED CARS
Sold with a 3-day money-back guarantee; 50-50 30-day warranty, and each car individually reconditioned according to our exclusive 30 famous operations.
CAMPBELL MOTORS OTTAWA LIMITED
OTTAWA—265 LAURIER AVENUE W.

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252
Hours: After 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

• FRESH CURTAINS •
Curtains are very carefully laundered, measured and returned to exact size and perfectly straight, edges square and no pin marks. Send yours today.
Lloydbrook 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

The Hoodleigh CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS Toronto
R. S. PETERSON

Groceries, Fruits Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

MISS T. ARMSTRONG
Permanent Waves of Quality for Women Who Know
$3.50, $5.00 to $10.00
685 YONGE ST. MIdway 3436
SERVICE FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk From 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME. 5566-7-8-9

J. E. WAINWRIGHT
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Estimates on new buildings construction alterations, or repairs
1480 Danforth Ave. Glad. 2533

OLIVE FARM DAIRY Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
63 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 7297 TORONTO Lr. 7194
25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
46 Avenue Road, Toronto, Canada
RANDOLPH 3333

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

TRY GOLDEN CREST MILK
New! COVER CAP FOR YOUR PROTECTION
CITY DAIRY Phone KI 6151
Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg Limited
1434 Yonge Street, Toronto
HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office GE. 1145 North End MO. 1179

Try Our
HOME-TESTED CAKES and PIES
PURITY BREAD
Limited WA. 1844

Your Patronage Is Solicited
DOAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 1635
9 A.M.-5 P.M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL OIL * DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED
THOS. V. BELL LTD.
Stationers — Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms — Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W HA. 9231

JOHN F. RUSSELL
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Repairs a Specialty
2206 St. Luke St. Tel. Wilbank 9550

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION loaf.

Ye Olde English Cheese
Specialists in imported and domestic cheese
TABLE DELICACIES
Ask for price list Tel. LAncaster 9932
1218 Stanley St. (rear Windsor Hotel)

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 DRUMMOND STREET
Tel. MArquette 9020
Res. Elwood 2586

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED
The first new STETSONS are in!
You saw them featured in your last Vogue . . . classic, debonair felts, styled as only the famous house of Stetson can design them to complement your first suit.

"SKYLARK," a daring, upswept Breton	$10
"TOMBOY," a snap brim with a dude ranch crown	$7.50
"UPTOWN," a wide-awake halo brim	$7.50

Second Floor
Simpson's

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING for EVERYTHING
DYERS UPHOLSTERERS FURRIERS
FRONTENAC 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

FUR COATS
Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7979-9929 (Inr. Phillips Square)
SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
BElair 2834 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

FOODLAND Ltd.
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
One Store Only Free Delivery
Drink Postum
BROAD AND 11TH TEL. 6641

1882 Williams GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR 1932
THE GLASGOW HOUSE

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter, Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 721 BROADWAY

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St. West

FRANK DUNN
Boys' and Young Men's Wear
Men's Made-to-Measure Suits
154 SECOND AVE. N.

EMPIRE LUMBER & FUEL CO. Ltd.
Quality Coal and Wood
Phone 5455 715 2nd Ave. N.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ACCOMPANISTS

DOROTHY MARTIN L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.
Solo Pianist Accompanist and Coach
83 Buckland Crescent, Hampstead
N. W. 3. Phone Primrose 8758.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident Proprietor. Large, sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD—Paying guests received, very comfortable home near tubes and buses. MRS. COOK, 7 Belsize Square, N.W. 3.

LONDON — Board residence or bed-sitting room, every convenience and comfort in quiet home. MISS BOND, 5 Sydney Grove, Hendon, N. W. 4.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
BOOKBINDER
19 Werrington St., London, N. W. 1.
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

CORSETIERES

LOOK SLIM BY WEARING
a corset or belt made to measure by MME. WESTA
Agent for Eickernick undergarments
65 George St., Portman Sq., London. Wel. 6439

DRESSMAKING

"BIANCA" (Miss Bernardi)
Costumes de ville, de reception, et de cour. Gowns for every occasion. Tel.: Putney 4216. 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15.

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London. W. 8. Western 3964.

DRESSMAKING and alterations; fully experienced; all work done in ladies' homes. MISS D. BURT, 52 Ullswater Road, London, S. W. 13. Riverside 6239.

DRESSMAKING and light sewing; ladies' own materials made up. MRS. SIMONEAU, 3 West Ave., Hendon, N. W. 4. HEN. 1583.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE SERVICE BUREAU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses 114 Fulham Road, London. S. W. 3. Ken. 9232.

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White) 18 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 2081 Open daily 10-5:30 Sat. 10-12

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LADY offers hospitality of home and English language in return to lady paying £1 weekly and light household duties. 13, Crown Court, Twickenham, Middx.

YOUNG lady travelling to South Africa wishes to offer services in exchange for passage; experienced secretary, good with children. Box W-944, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, W. C. 1 (just off Gordon Sq.)—Unfurnished mansion flat, 3 rooms, kitchen and bathroom; central heating. C. H. W., refrigerator; £145; 1 to 3 years' lease to run. Box W-945, BCM/CSM, London.

GARDENING

JOHN W. SOPER, F.R.H.S. Est. 1898 Landscape and Garden Contractor; garden contractor to the Middlesex County Council. Heriot Cottage, Heriot Road Hendon N. W. 4 Phone Hendon 1863

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 4282
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators. 57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15

KNITWEAR

KNITWEAR!—For all occasions; smart comfortable, inexpensive. REVILO POWELL, 120 Wigmore St. (No. 3), London, W. 1.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2979 Estd. 1894
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 150 High Street Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3127 35 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories. STOPFORD & RIDD 89 Kinnerton St. Wilton Place, London S. W. 1 Tel. Sloane 2939

OFFICES TO LET

14 WATERLOO PLACE
LONDON
Two quiet communicating offices available in this dignified modern building (Close to Pall Mall). All services. Rent only £165 p. a. "all in." Apply—Associated London Properties Limited, St. Ermin's, Caxton St., London, S.W.1. Tel: Whitehall 8202, or Head Porter.

LONDON
OFFICE FLOOR IN SLOANE STREET
Light, good entrance and approach, lift, low rental. Apply ALLENS, 32 Sloane Street, Knightsbridge, London, S.W. 1.

TO SOLICITORS, accountants and others; Kensington High St., spacious and exceptionally light first floor, three rooms, cloak room, W. C.; total area about 1300 sq. ft.; rent £250 plus rates; no premium; vacant now
Agents, LEY, CLARK & PARTNERS
3a Wimpole Street, London, W. 1
Telephone Langham 1095/6/7

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Hampstead Heath summit, quiet guest house, partial board Mrs. Lovell, St. Helens Cottage, The Mount, N. W. 3. 'Phone Hampstead 6233

WESTMINSTER—Comfortable home offered in top maisonette; special care available. BAKER, 11 St. George's Square, London, S. W. 1. VICtoria 5497.

POST WANTED

EDUCATED woman seeks post as nurse companion with Christian Scientist preferred; some experience; either daily London or resident country; free now. Box W-947, BCM/CSM, London.

EXPERIENCED dispatch clerk seeks position of trust; Harrods training, SCOTT, 54 Wimbledon Park Road, London, S. W. 18.

VERSATILE pioneer representative, sales organiser of sound experience, desires position preferably with Christian Scientist; well travelled; public school university education. Box W-949, BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phoebe)
21 Minerva Lane, London, E. 6
Phone MANsion 810 7307

ROOMS TO LET

10, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2
Attractive, quiet House, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms.
Tel. Bayswater 3039

HARROW—Bedsittingroom in pleasant, well-kept house; all conveniences; abundant hot water; quiet, comfortable home; business lady preferred. Box M-2410, BCM/CSM, London.

KENSINGTON, London, near High St.—Residential rooms; breakfasts, baths, s. c. and service 30/- p. w.; near Christian Science church Phone WES 8758 Box W-421 BCM/CSM London

LONDON, W. 5 — To let unfurnished, 2 pleasant rooms, one with balcony overlooking garden; service, light, constant hot water. 15, Hanger Lane, Ealing, Acorn 3982.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms; divans; gas fires; telephones; ladies; from 12/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2903

LONDON, S. W. 5, at 17 Brabham Gardens (Flaxman 8050), and 4 Courtfield Gardens (Frobisher 2051)—Comfortable bedsitting rooms with breakfast; other meals optional; from 25/- single.

LONDON, KENSINGTON, 23 Scarsdale Villas, W. 8.—Comfortable, furnished, quiet bedsitting rooms with breakfast, B. and B., from 35/-. WES. 4606.

LONDON—Retired nurse has nicely furnished bed-sitting room; all conveniences; suit elderly lady or gentleman needing care. Box W-950, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Large divan bed-sitting room suitable for business lady or gentleman; meals optional; central position. MRS. FARMENTER, 13 Trinity Rise, Tulse Hill, S. W. 2.

LONDON, 24 Harimwood Rd., Stamford Brook, W. 12.—Comfortable bed-sitting room with breakfast, suitable for business gentleman. Telephone RIV. 1569.

LONDON, 41 Russell Road, W. 14—Comfortable, pleasant bed-sitting rooms, furnished, H. and C. water, Western 6061.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

ROOMS WANTED

LONDON, central, wanted furnished room with breakfast; with Christian Scientist preferred. Sugden, 94 Kent Road, Glasgow, C. 3.

LADY seeks four unfurnished rooms, kitchen, bath; flat, cottage or part of house; London or near (not suburb); inexpensive. Box W-919, BCM/CSM, London.

TAILORS

N. GREEN—Exclusive Ladies' Tailoring, Fur Work, expert Workmanship; Long Coats, Costumes, Furs Scientifically Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired, Remodelled. 41, Marloes Road, Kensington. Western 2748.

LAVERS WAY & CO. 223 Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15 (Putney 5169)—Ladies' and gentlemen's tailor and habit maker. (Established 25 years). Renovations, remodelling, fur work.

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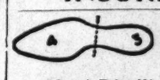
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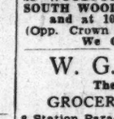
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Glad Sounds

Dere are some sounds I sho' do love to hear,
Dey brings real music to ma list'nin' ear:
De wind dat seem a-whisperin' to de breeze,
De flutterin' an' de rustlin' ob de leaves,
De patterin' ob de rain drops on de roof,
De steady trot-trot ob a ho'se's hoof,
De chuggin' ob a train a-fadin' low,
De chillun's feet a-skippin' to an' fro,
De wooin' song ob birds a-makin' love,
De callin' ob de wild ducks up above,
De chorus ob de crickets in de night,
An' chirpin' things dat chirp wif all dere might,
De organ grinder comin' wif de Spring—
An' anyone who has some joy to sing!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A quotation by Sir John Lubbeck on the subject of lakes forms the basis of today's cryptogram. Note the single letters and the short words:

"ABCDE FG B HDBIJFKIA LMIGJNO BND AFCD EFAPDN MNGBQDGJE MG B AMPDAO RNDEE, AFCD AFSIFR TDQE FG B HDBIJFKIA EDJJFGT, MN HNFTUJ DODE FG B AMPDAO KBLD."

Old Adage Puzzle

W. P. K. shares another. By changing one letter in the name of each of the 4 objects pictured below, and then arranging the words in a certain order, an old adage may be formed:

Letter Juggling

Two different 5-letter words—both common—can be formed from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

H O E T W

How Can It Be Converted?

A metal bar weighs 12 pounds. How can it be converted into 3 pieces with which any number of pounds can be weighed from 1 to 12, inclusive?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten words and their synonyms start off the week again. Try matching each word with the correct synonym, as indicated by example checked:

1	chasm	ingenuity	
2	outline	apex	
3	accomplice	gorge	✓
4	exploit	advancement	
5	nearness	devotion	
6	summit	deed	
7	accord	synopsis	
8	sagacity	contiguity	
9	fidelity	confederate	
10	growth	agreement	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Laughing Game

Players form a circle, taking hold of hands, and move round one of the players who is blindfolded and holds in his hand a cane. When he raps on the floor with his cane all players must stand still. He then points the cane toward someone, saying: "It is to laugh."

The person touched by the cane, or nearest it, places the end of the cane close to his mouth and laughs. If his name is guessed by the player in the middle of the circle, they change places and circle again; if not, they circle round until the player with the cane succeeds in naming the owner of the laugh at whom he must point his cane, touching that person, if possible.—R. R. S., Denver.

Puzzle Corner Answers

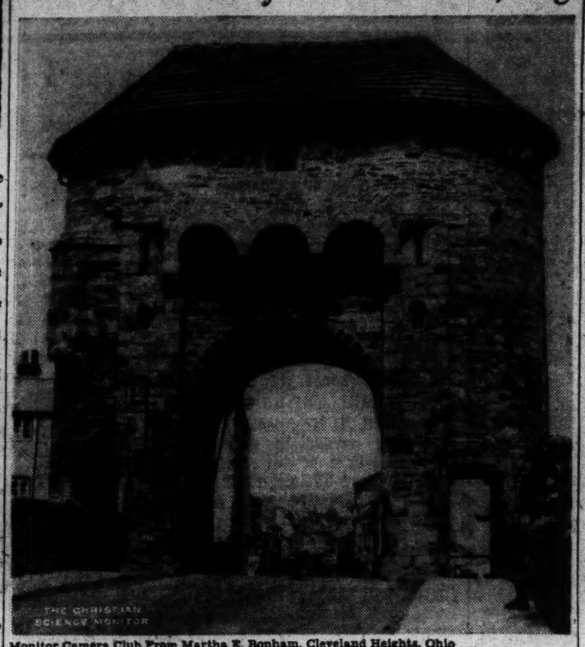
Cryptogram: "Lakes in a beautiful country are like silver ornaments on a lovely dress, like liquid gems in a beautiful setting, or bright eyes in a lovely face." Old Adage Puzzle: Nut, wand, paste, pot. Nothing want, waste, not. "Waste not, want not."

Letter Juggling: Throw, worth.

How Can It Be Converted?: Cut into 3 pieces of 1, 3, and 9 pounds each.

Fun With Synonyms: Chasm—gorge; outline—synopsis; accomplice—confederate; exploit—deed; nearness—contiguity; summit—apex; accord—agreement; sagacity—ingenuity; fidelity—devotion; growth—advancement.

Fortified Gateway in Monmouth, Eng.



Monitor Camera Club From Martha E. Bonham, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

This Tower Over the Monmow River Bridge Is One of the Few Fortified Gateways Remaining in England

In Lighter Vein

Perhaps

"Mushrooms always grow in damp places; don't they, father?" asked Dolly.

"Yes," said father.

"Is that why they look like umbrellas, father?"—Grit.

—Fliegende Blatter, Germany

"Tell me, where do you put things you don't want your husband to find?"

"On his desk."

For Resting

Tourist: "And is the chin-strap to keep the helmet on?"

Policeman: "No, mister, it's to rest the jaw after answering questions."—Welland-Port Colborne Tribune.

Misunderstood

George: "Would your fiancé object to your going out with another fellow?"

Sybil (indignantly): "He'd never hear of such a thing!"

"Splendid! Then, shall we say Friday?"— Tit-Bits.

Exonerated

A person looking over the catalog of the members of the bar, wrote opposite the name of one: "Has been accused of possessing talents."

Later someone, looking through the book, wrote under this: "Has been tried and acquitted."

Playing Safe

The manager of a variety theater, in refusing to give a certain comedian an engagement, said, "I'm sorry, but I make it a rule never to allow boisterous language in my theater."

"But I don't use boisterous language," said the comedian.

"No, but the audience might."

Brevities

Humorist: In a new film a child actress is frequently spanked. Tingle, tingle, little star!

Milwaukee Journal: The installment plan enables you to put the burden of your present onto the shoulders of your future.

Los Angeles Times: A prowler, after looking over several canvases in the studio of a western artist, took a pair of shoes. Six critics are under surveillance.

Birmingham Age-Herald: A lady budget expert says that $235 is sufficient monthly income for a family of three. What most people would like to know is not how to live on $235 a month, but how to get it.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Painted Christmas Trees

Two young men who were impressed with the decorative qualities of small silver Christmas trees, thought that the natural Christmas trees, large and small, would be equally attractive with a silver finish.

They procured a small paint spray gun and several cans of aluminum paint, and called upon Christmas tree dealers. Many dealers had their trees silvered in this way, and the idea was so successful that the young men enlarged their range of colors; and with bronze paint, they sprayed the trees with a golden film. Some they painted white, and others a light blue. All these trees were very beautiful when decorated with ornaments and lights. Moreover, the paint delayed the drying and subsequent falling off of the pine needles.

Small trees thus transformed sold for $2.00 and the largest for $10.00. These colored Christmas trees proved such a profitable venture that the young men have decided to follow the same plan next year.—Mary S. C., Bloomfield, N. J.

Quotation for Today

THE same old baffling questions! O my friend,
I cannot answer them.
I have no answer for myself or thee,
Save that I learned beside my mother's knee;
"All is of God that is and is to be;
And God is good." Let this suffice us still,
Resting in childlike trust upon His will
Who moves to His great ends unthwarted by the ill.

—COWPER

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Has Japan ever officially admitted that a "state of war" exists with China?

2. How many airplanes throughout the world are available for military duty?

3. What is the latest evidence of piracy in Spanish waters?

4. What is the average farm income in the United States?

5. What do the Paris style shows decree regarding waist and skirt lengths?

6. What part of the mortgage on a $6,000 house will the U. S. Government insure if present bills are passed?

7. What South American country is soon to receive a staff of U. S. advisers for its navy?

8. Has either side in the Spanish civil war agreed to refrain from aerial bombing attacks on cities behind the lines?

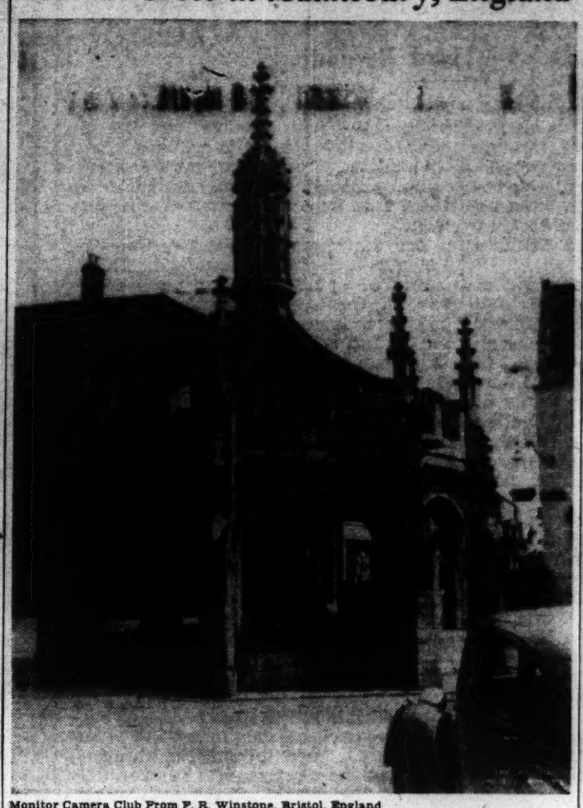
9. What new method of "riding the range" is to be practiced by U. S. Government rangers this spring?

10. What royal event was celebrated in the Netherlands last week?

(Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

Make It Yourself

Market Cross in Malmsbury, England



Monitor Camera Club From F. R. Winstone, Bristol, England

This Structure Was Built to Shelter Market Folk During the Reign of Henry VII

Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes a Ball Bounce?

The property or characteristic of a ball that makes it bounce is its elasticity. Elasticity is the ability of a substance to return to its original shape after a pull or a push.

The rubber band is the first thing that comes to mind when elasticity is spoken of, because most of us have noticed its ability to return to its original condition after being stretched. But rubber is not the only substance that is elastic, as we shall see presently.

When a ball is dropped to a hard surface, the force of its fall and the impact tend to make a dent in the round surface or to flatten it on one side. If the substance of which the ball is made is elastic, it immediately tries to resume its original shape; and in popping back to roundness it exerts a push against the surface which the ball hit. This push causes the bounce, and the greater the elasticity, as defined above, the more lively the bounce.

This explanation of the cause of the bounce applies in all cases, regardless of whether the ball be hollow (such as tennis balls or basket balls) or solid (such as golf balls or solid rubber balls).

It is curious but true that steel is actually more elastic than rubber, considering the quality which causes a ball to bounce! This has been clearly demonstrated by taking similar balls, one of steel and the other of India rubber, and dropping them from the same height. The fact that they were dropped from the same height is important, for the amount of bounce depends on these factors: (1) The elasticity of the substance of which the ball is made,

(2) the force with which it hits the surface, and (3) the elasticity of the surface. Within ordinary limits, the greater the heights from which a ball is dropped, the greater the force of its impact.

In the test, from equal heights, the steel ball actually bounced higher than did the ball made of India rubber!

Daily Anecdote

Impossible?

When Daniel Webster, at the laying of the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill shaft, besought the vast crowd of people to stand back, lest the crowd should break down the speaker's platform, the answer was, "It is impossible!"

"Impossible!" thundered the mighty orator. "Nothing is impossible at Bunker Hill!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Recompense

Columbus, Ohio

The members of a small church were being asked for contributions for the winter's supply of coal. One member had the desire to give $1, but felt that she couldn't afford it because she had so many obligations to meet. However, on pay day, before she paid anything else, she gave the dollar, confident that everything else would be met some way.

The next day when she went to pay a $5 bill, she found it had been reduced by half.

When she told the writer about it she said, "My heart is singing."

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Frossard, Louis (lōō'-ē' frō'-sär')—French Minister of State, charged with acting as arbiter in labor disputes.

Gamelin, Gen. Marie (mä'-rē' gä'-m'-lăn')—Present chief of the French army staff, who has been made head of the general staff of national defense embracing army, naval, and air forces.

Göring, Col. Gen. Hermann (hĕr'-män gû'-ring)—German Air Minister and head of the Reich's co-ordinated Economic Defense Council.

Koenigsberg, Hilda (kō'-nĭgz-bûrg)—Hunter College senior whose play "The Homespun" is to be produced on Broadway.

Lachambre, Guy (gē' lă'-shăn'-br')—French Air Minister.

Marchandeau, Paul (pōl' mär'-shăn'-dō')—French Minister of Finance, succeeding M. Bonnet.

Ramadier, Paul (pōl' rä'-mä'-dyā')—French Labor Minister.

Sarraut, Albert (ăl'-bâr' sä'-rō')—French Minister of Interior.

Steeg, Théodore (tā'-ō'-dôr' stāg')—French Minister of Colonies.

Tovarich (tō-vär'-ĭch)—Title of a play by Jacques Duval, which has been made into a movie.

From the Biographical Section of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bertrand, William (bĕr'-trăn')—French Minister of Navy.

Daladier, Edouard (dă'-lă'-dyā')—French Minister of National Defense and War; also Vice-Premier.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Odds and Ends

No Second-Hand Aircraft

A Canadian tariff act prohibits the importation of used aircraft.

Mesabi Range

The Minnesota Iron Range is the greatest single source of iron ore for the world's steel supply.

Colder Over Warmer Area

At about nine miles elevation, the average temperature over the equator is 90 degrees below zero; while over the 60th parallel, it is only 62 degrees below.

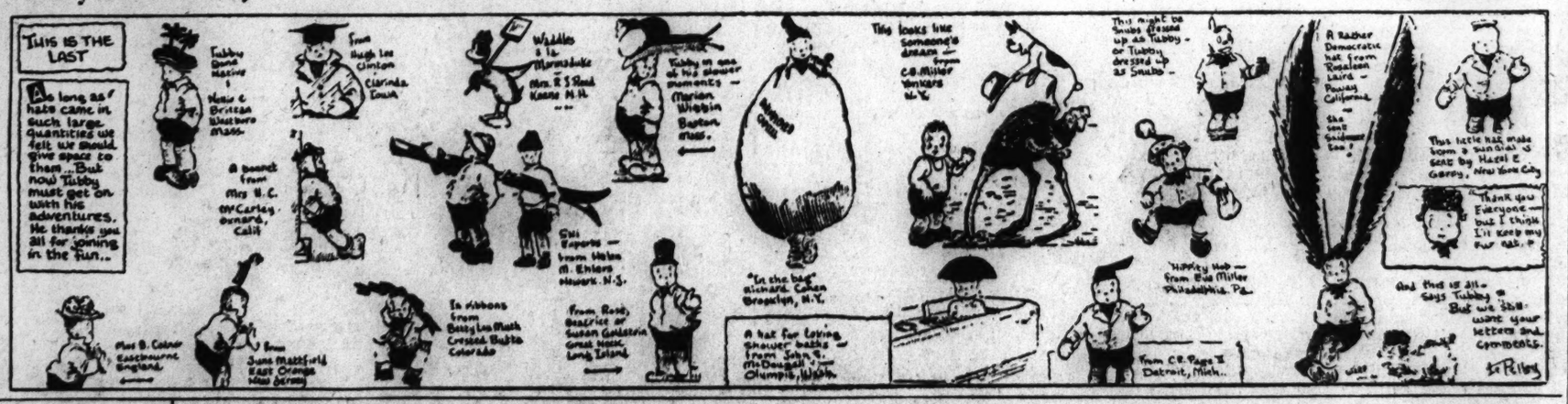
Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Yes; Foreign Minister Hirota told the Japanese Diet last week: "There is no Chinese Central Government recognized by Japan. A state of war exists between the two countries."
2. A survey indicates that approximately 30,000 airplanes could be pressed into military service.
3. The sinking of the British merchant vessel Empdon by an unidentified submarine.
4. The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that average farm incomes range from $393 (North Dakota wheat farming) to $1493 (Illinois grain growing), the mean being about $1186.
5. Longer waists and shorter skirts.
6. Ninety per cent.
7. Peru. Brazil and Argentina have had U. S. naval advisers for years.
8. Yes; the Spanish Government has ordered its air forces to refrain from bombing open towns and cities behind the lines during negotiations abroad to end all such attacks.
9. To insure greater efficiency in enforcing sound conservation practices on the 120,000,000 acres of Government range land established under the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, range riders have been ordered to "hit the trail" in cars and load their horses into trailers, so they may take up their duties where the road ends.
10. The birth of a girl baby to Crown Princess Juliana. The baby was named Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgaard.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Last Hat Stand*

By LE PELLEY


THIS IS THE LAST
As long as hats came in such large quantities we felt we should give space to them... But now Tubby must get on with his adventures. He thanks you all for joining in the fun..
Tubby gone insane
Waddles à la Maresdale
Tubby on one of his slower moments —
A present from Mrs. H. C. McCarley
Gus Reports — from Helen M. Ehlers
Is ribbons from Betty Lee Muth
From Rose, Beatrice & Susan Goldstein
"In the bag" Richard Cohen
A hat for loving shower baths — from John S. McDougall
Miss B. Colmer
From Hugh Lee Clinton
June Mattfield
This looks like someone's dream —
This might be Snubs dressed up as Tubby — or Tubby dressed up as Snubs —
Hippity Hop — from Bob Miller
From C.E. Page
A Rather Democratic hat from Rosalee Laird
This little hat made from a sunrise is sent by Hazel E. Garey
Thank you Everyone — but I think I'll keep my own cap.
And that is all — Says Tubby — But we still want your letters and comments.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Pretty Clever but—*

By CARMACK

Last night I almost wiggled my tail off trying to explain things to the Boss, but it was all unnecessary —
Because this morning there was a story in the paper telling all about my adventure in the empty house - how I got locked in it and barked for help over the telephone and was rescued by the police —
Boy! The Boss certainly was proud of me! He seemed to think it was pretty clever of me to use the telephone the way I did —
In fact, I was beginning to think that, too, when suddenly he ended up by saying - "Now let this be a lesson to you, and after this don't go wandering into places where you haven't been invited!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Third Reich—Third Revolution

GERMANY faces less a change of policy than a change of pace. The sudden shifts of the past week-end, through which Reichsführer Hitler has consolidated his military, diplomatic and political power, may be expected to intensify the speed of pursuit of National Socialist objectives. But little change of direction is anticipated.

Inevitably, the wholesale dismissal of high army and diplomatic officials and the assumption by Herr Hitler himself of the powers of War Minister are being compared to the "second revolution" of June, 1934. It is true that the basic purpose then, as now, was the retention of power. But where 1934 saw the elimination of a group of party extremists, this time it is the moderates who no longer march with the National Socialist high command.

It is thus to an earlier Umschwung—the "change-over" that eliminated the Nationalists—that one must look for precedent to explain the position in Germany today. When the Hitler cabinet originally was formed, a Nationalist took over the three major economic ministries. Through him, the old ruling class hoped to exercise a large measure of control and "use" the National Socialists for their own purposes.

But as the Nationalist minister attempted to hold to a middle course, he found himself without power. Thus the Reich's commerce and industry entered the revolution. Continued personnel changes have since made the nation's economy completely subservient to the needs of national defense.

Something similar appears to have been attempted with the army—traditionally the final arbiter in many aspects of high policy. The Generals welcomed the National Socialist regime so long as it could be used to obtain freedom from the ill-advised restrictions of Versailles and for the building of one of the most powerful military machines on the continent. Yet there were important points of disagreement.

The army was apprehensive over the timing of the order to reoccupy the Rhineland. The extent, though not the objective, of German intervention in Spain became an issue. Likewise the enthusiasm for the Rome-Berlin axis was less in military than in political circles in Berlin. But the objectors, as before, seem to have been eliminated in advance of any opportunity to consolidate their opposition.

Diplomatically the problem was again one of tempo and degree. Regaining of colonies, a free hand in Southeastern Europe, unification with Austria, the "reclaiming" of the German minority in Czechoslovakia, and more direct control in Danzig—all these remain clear objectives of the Reich's policy. What differences exist are mainly over speed and method. The new Foreign Minister and the Secret Cabinet Council on foreign affairs are expected to increase the degree of acceleration.

The result will not simplify the search for pacification. But even as the difficulties increase, it becomes increasingly clear that two fundamental conditions are necessary in the relations between Germany and her neighbors before any real approach to international stability can be achieved. On one hand some definite assurance is required that a reasonable settlement will be permanently respected. On the other hand, assurance is needed that fair economic and territorial adjustments will actually be made, provided the threat of force is removed.

How Long Should a Train Be?

HOW long should a freight train be? The question is being seriously debated before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives in connection with a bill passed by the Senate last July to limit the length of freight trains to seventy cars.

Spokesmen for the brotherhoods of railroad trainmen, engineers and conductors argue strongly that train lengths of 100 or 125, or even 150, cars on through runs have badly outdistanced the capacity of the best airbrake equipment to make an emergency stop without throwing the men in the caboose head over heels against its walls and possibly strewing some of the rear cars across adjoining tracks.

A train in motion stretches out with perhaps nearly a foot of slack between each two cars. When the front half of one of these mile-long trains is braked to a stop, there is a tendency of the remaining cars to "pile up" against each other with a cumulative shock. A considerable number of personal injuries are attributed to this cause in recent years.

The answer of the railroads is that while the remedy proposed might lessen this particular kind of accident it would increase other hazards in a much greater proportion. If long trains must be broken up, that means that correspondingly more trains must be operated over the same divisions within the same length of time, and all the experience is that risks increase with the number of trains to be dispatched and handled. Laboratory evidence on this point is afforded in Arizona and Nevada. In Arizona under a seventy-car train limit law there are said to have been more accidents to train employees than under similar operating conditions in Nevada, where such a law was invalidated by court action.

There are strong suggestions that the actual objective of the bill is not so much a matter of safety as of providing jobs for a larger number of railroad operating workers on additional train crews. There is some value in share-the-work movements, but not in making unnecessary jobs. The cost to the railroads of complying with a seventy-car limit nationally has been estimated at upward of $100,000,000 annually.

This, at a time when the railroads are barely making ends meet, if at all, is a considerable burden to be assumed. In the absence of a clear showing on the point of over-all safety it does not seem sound to impose it. An artificial limitation on efficiency is likely in the long run to make fewer rather than more actual jobs. And there are hopeful factors in the possibilities that brake and draft mechanisms may be improved or that rail managements will recognize cases in which length has outrun efficiency.

Sonja Wins Again

BOSTON agrees whole-heartedly with that spell-bound Hollywood producer. Miss Henie is "one in a million." The official score was 78,783 in favor of the three-times winner of the Olympic figure skating championship. It would have been even larger could the Boston Garden have held them all. Thousands did the next-best-thing by seeing her current screen show, held over another week.

Experts and the public generally are still wondering just what it is that makes this gay little girl from Norway the most glamorous public performer of the age. Seasoned sports writers who should know say there are more acrobatic women skaters than Sonja Henie. Veteran stage critics would hardly say she is the most accomplished exponent of ice ballet.

Why then is the Norwegian star able to attract record attendances that eclipse the drawing power of a Stanley Cup team in the fast and furious game of hockey and of a Pavlova combined? Perhaps those are nearest right who contend her popularity is based largely on the spectacle her performance provides.

Yet those who have seen her are enthralled by something more substantial than glittering superficialities. Those wholesome qualities of joy and grace, that child-like serenity, are manifestations of an unaffected friendliness and an inward poise that everyone admires.

Efficiency—For Right Things

MODERN industry "has made men familiar with a kind and amount of efficiency they had never known before," with the result that "the habit has grown of measuring the success or the failure, the satisfaction or the disappointment, of government in terms of this efficiency." This observation is Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's. Going further, he adds that the growing demand by the people for the same degree of effectiveness in government—as they have learned to expect from industry—leads to "increased regimentation of human conduct, whether individual or group, and to the increased delegation of effective authority to a single administrative officer of government."

This thesis is well taken. While the unsurpassed productive efficiency of American industry is due in part to the achievements of technology, another explanation is that the American people, in order to gain the end of industrial efficiency, have been willing to accept a degree of centralization of power in industry that would be reprehensible to them in government.

Yet one of the significant trends in the last half-century has been the enlarged role of government in economic and social life. As a result, it is perhaps inevitable that increased power should be granted to government. As public problems grow more complex, the citizen must of necessity rely more on the judgment of expert executive officers, just as the stockholder must rely on the judgment of corporation officials. It is perhaps also inevitable that Congress should delegate certain powers, once considered exclusive prerogatives of the legislature, to the President, to the executive departments, and to special boards of experts, even as corporation directors have found it expedient to relinquish some of their authority.

However, it should be recognized that there is a point beyond which the price for merely mechanistic efficiency in government is too high. Dr. Butler points out that the habit of measuring the success or failure of government in terms of the efficiency achieved by industry "is the explanation of the rise in the twentieth century of a type of despotism which surpasses in severity and in cruelty the well-established despots of ages long gone by."

Friends of democracy must accustom themselves to the fact that democratic government at its best lacks something of the efficiency which is present in mechanized modern industry. Yet they generally will prefer not to trade their heritage of free thought and free speech for the dubious benefits of a government which, in order "to get things done," must necessarily silence all who would oppose its program. They will realize that the real test of government is its ability to get the right things done.

The Old Fish Market

George Soper

Billingsgate Business

THE glare of arc lamps, burly men in white jackets, raucous shouts, the clatter of wooden-soled boots, and fish—pink, white and gray—fish everywhere, in boxes, barrels and sacks, and piled up on ice.

Five minutes' walk away, the dark silence of the City's early morning desolation.

At Billingsgate Market—which is shortly to be doubled in size—London fishmongers have bought their fish for a thousand years at least. There has been the same uproar and activity at dawn, at the same spot by the Thames, ever since London was a little walled city surrounded by a marsh.

The same bargains have been struck, the same banter has been exchanged, men have clattered and barged with their heavy loads over the same ground—only the language and costume have changed.

The type of salesman who would have once rebuked a fish porter with the words, "Zounds, thou knavish loon," now shouts "Wotcher up to? Clumsy, ain't yer?"

* * *

"Billings gate was Founded by Belen ye 23th Brittish Kinge," says a seventeenth century writer. Belen was supposed to have lived in the 4th century B. C., so perhaps this market goes back more than twice a thousand years.

But the disenchanting rationalism of the *Dictionary of London* prefers to derive the name from a private gentleman called Billing who perhaps once owned a gate or a wharf on the site of the present market.

The laws of the Saxon king Ethelred are the first document to mention Billingsgate. They provided that tolls and customs should be paid by vessels arriving at the quay.

For centuries Billingsgate was the principal quay of London port, and the market grew out of the buying and selling of goods that arrived there by ship. It was not till 1699 that an Act of Parliament made it a free and open market for fish only.

* * *

King Charles II, it is said, had a great partiality for eel pie; and to ensure his being able to enjoy it at any time, he allowed Dutch eel fishermen free mooring in the Thames so long as one of their boats should always lie off Billingsgate with a cargo of his favorite delicacy.

This privilege has been retained throughout the centuries. Looking down stream from London Bridge, one can always see a fishing boat anchored near the left bank.

To approach Billingsgate from London Bridge it is necessary to pass down Lower Thames Street. The church of St. Magnus Martyr, on the right, was built by England's greatest architect—Sir Christopher Wren.

T. S. Eliot, the American poet, who for a time worked in a City office, refers to Lower Thames Street

". . . Where fishmen lounge at noon: where the walls
Of Magnus Martyr hold
Inexplicable splendor of Ionian white and gold."

The interior of the church is a strange jewel amid the grime and drabness of the surrounding commercial buildings.

* * *

Up Fish Street Hill, to the left, can be seen the bizarre Monument which marks the place where the Great Fire burnt itself out—that fire which in 1666 devastated the whole city. It is a column 202 feet high surmounted by a vase of gilt flames.

At dawn the streets round here are cluttered with lorries and horse-drawn carts, delivering fish and taking fish away.

The focal point of all these comings and goings of vehicles and burly men on foot is the junction of Monument Street and Lower Thames Street. There, opposite the columned portico of the Coal Exchange, stands the long, high building which houses the Fish Market.

The fish porters who carry boxes of fish to and fro have always been a unique type. Muscular and broad though they are, they walk with a certain lumbering grace due to years of carrying heavy loads on their heads. Their natural breadth is exaggerated by the loose white overalls they all wear. The heavy rhythm of their gait is accentuated by wooden-soled, loose-fitting boots.

* * *

But their traditional leather hats, cleverly evolved to meet especial needs, are their most noticeable peculiarity. Flat on top, to bear the flat wooden cases in which the fish are tightly packed, the hats have broad brims ending in a ridge about one inch deep. These dam the moisture which perpetually oozes through cracks in the boxes, and would otherwise trickle stickily and icily down the porters' necks.

William Hogarth, the painter whose vivid satires perpetuate the life of eighteenth-century London, once visited Billingsgate on a riotous tour with a few cronies. Every detail of this tour was related in doggerel verse by the Reverend William Gostling, who thus describes Hogarth's meeting with a fish porter:

> But what most pleased us was his Grace
> Of Puddle Dock, a porter grim,
> Whose portrait Hogarth, in a whim,
> Presented him, in caricature,
> He pasted on the cellar door.

To the outside world "billingsgate" means a certain highly colored type of language; and it might be imagined that this language originated with those vigorous personalities—the porters. In fact, it was the women, selling their wares at stalls along the quay, whose shrill voices echoed across the Thames, centuries ago, uttering vituperations rich, violent and humorous.

Now the concourse is entirely masculine, and talk is no longer characterized by keen imagination. One who visited the market recently was astonished to hear the only example of "billingsgate" from two members of that usually taciturn body—the City Police.

R. A. J.

The Wide Horizon

Small Business and a Big World

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

EVENTS in Washington have begun to take on their mid-session complexity and decisiveness. Here is a rapid swing through the list:

Congress has at last registered an achievement with the passage of the amendments to the housing act, and they have been signed by the President. Now reasonable hopes are held for a substantial boost up for this lagging industry, although no land-rush boom is expected. It is expected, too, that the farm bill agreement will come along next, and that in the coming week the anti-lynching bill will finally be shelved.

Also on Capitol Hill, a committee examination of the National Labor Relations Board throws light on the case for and against this new and highly controverted institution. And in Washington and Miami alike, where the A. F. of L. and the United Mine Workers—chief C. I. O. supporter—are meeting, the hopes for peace between these two discordant wings of organized labor seem more remote than ever.

On the recovery front, Administration brows are knit by deep thinking after the small businessmen's departure. But the President is swiftly passing to a new subject: this week he will see leading railroad executives, I. C. C. experts, and representatives of the investors, in an effort to find some way out of the extremely grave financial difficulties pressing in on the carriers.

* * *

But these domestic issues are cast in the shade by engrossing problems of foreign affairs. Renewed is that old but newly impelling question: "What is American foreign policy?" The question is now being put with insistence, and the drive against an active American policy of co-operation with overseas nations is gaining momentum, as foreign events become more complicated. Thus, congressional opinion is stirred by the parallel American, British, and French notes to Japan in effect threatening a new naval race.

A formidable kind of disturbance is brewing: a persistent questioning. Some members of Congress think they may be able to make a Woodrow Wilson of Franklin Roosevelt. They are using the enlarged naval bill as the first skirmish. Most observers would have said a few weeks ago that almost any preparedness bill could get through Congress all right. Probably that is still true. But the opposition is making a good deal of political capital from the issue.

Basically, as students of national grass-roots opinion so often say, the country's chief emotion or instinct is to "keep out of trouble." Isolationist sentiments are emphatically expressed, and recorded in congressional roll-calls. The Roosevelt-Hull campaign to persuade the public that the greatest safety for the United States lies in trying to help prevent foreign wars from breaking out has scarcely begun to make progress.

So opposition congressmen think they have a solid back-log of vigorous isolationist sentiment to work with. Washington is filled with all kinds of gossip about the agreements and secret alliances that are supposed to have been made with Great Britain. It is not necessary to believe the charges to agree that the issue is between isolation and co-operation, and that any form of co-operation means the same as "entangling alliance" to this school of critics.

It is a paradox, but hardly overdrawn, to say that both President Roosevelt's friends and his enemies are trying to make a Woodrow Wilson of him: his friends with the idea that the United States must accept more responsibility for preserving peace, his enemies on the contention that isolationist opinion will crush any President making the attempt.

* * *

One situation, at least, can be written about as a finished chapter, and that is the conference of small businessmen. First a correction. President Roosevelt at his latest press conference, and many newspapers, have said the conferees were drawn entirely from those who had written to the White House. That is not true. About half of those at the meeting, it is estimated by Department of Commerce officials, had written in. The other half were drawn from small businessmen known to the department, and from people suggested by congressmen, trade associations, and other groups.

From the conference — which by its own lack of discipline produced inescapably ludicrous news stories—come certain conclusions:

First, that many a businessman, sensible and efficient in the conduct of his own business, has a plan or panacea to save the world tucked away somewhere. When released from his own shop, he bursts out with his plan—and the results produced the tragic-comic effects in Washington last week.

Second, that it is not possible to paint the small businessman as a paragon of liberal virtue, and the big businessman as a malefactor. The so-called Corcoran-Cohen picture of idealized new-deal small businessmen has now been thrown permanently out of focus. Small businessmen, with all their admirable points, have shown themselves to be difficult co-operators, hobby-riders, and in some instances fanatics. And they turn out to be the bitterest critics of the New Deal so far registered in Washington, although not necessarily against the President himself.

From which it would seem that the President should realize with what unanimity business objects to some of his tax policies, and to much of his general approach. He has to deal with a largely united business community and that should condition his future policy.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

In Defense of Canine Character

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the Home Forum Page was a delightfully written humorous article about a business woman who took unto herself two dogs by way of family, and thereafter led a much more enjoyable, more enriched life. As one who also leads "A Dog's Life" with two bouncy canines of my own, I wish to make one comment—for the sake of her dogs and all dogs.

"Mose," it seems, helps himself to any food within reach, taking cake or meat from the shelf. "The thievery is not confined to food," the First Friend of Sambo and Mose goes on, relating in an amusing way the salutary effect this "stealing" and "thievery" has had in encouraging her to put things away. While appreciating her sense of fun over it, I rise to defend the moral character of our beloved companion, The Dog.

Unless never taught, or else abandoned to make his way through life with only the kicks of man, a dog is honorable about possessions, and honest in his dealings. It is easy to teach a dog the idea of "mine and thine." His sense of loyalty and his natural fairness make him a ready pupil. Furthermore, if untaught, it seems to me that his actions cannot justly be called thieving and stealing. Like children, dogs need to rehearse right actions and be talked to kindly and firmly. They learn quickly when not confused by signs of anger. And, like children, they have a right to be helped to express the honorable moral qualities that are native to them. A dog is so naturally fine, that he deserves our co-operation in making him thoroughly so.

While on the subject of a dog's delight in slippers, pencils, or any odd bits he discovers lying around, I wish to put in a plea that, like children, dogs may be given plenty of toys of their own, kept in an accessible place they recognize as their own. Our two dogs have had a full toy box ever since early puppyhood, containing balls, old slippers, pieces of leather, sticks to chew, and other treasures that loving observation teaches us to provide from time to time as fresh canine delights. Both our dogs have always lived as intimate members of the family, but they are clear on the subject of private personal property; and, content with their toys, went through the teething stage of puppyhood without chewing up anything not their own.

Lexington, Mass. MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

"Dwopping the R," in Sheffield

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Butter or Burns—I really don't know which alarms me most. Was it not Burns who wished for some sort of "giftie" that would enable us to see ourselves as others see us? Perhaps at one time I might have been rash enough to associate myself with Burns on this point; but not again. Not after reading the friendly letter of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Maver in the Monitor recently.

For Mrs. Maver says that the "average person" in Sheffield spreads "booter" on his bread, whilst elsewhere he "spweads butter." Few people can have read this statement with a deeper suspicion of guilt than myself. The vast majority of the inhabitants of Britain, of course, live either in Sheffield or somewhere else. With their hands upon their hearts, they can at least assert their innocence in face of one of the accusations. But for more than twenty years I lived in Sheffield, and for the last ten years I have spoken something which I flatter myself is an approximation, in my rough northern way, to the southern style of pronunciation.

It therefore seems obvious that in my time I must have committed both the linguistic crimes that Mrs. Maver rightly deprecates. And the really serious part of it is that, try as I will, I canot detect that I say anything, or ever have said anything, but "spread butter."

Obviously the only thing to do is for me to take to margarine. Exercising the utmost care, of course, not to say "mahgawine."

London. HAROLD HOBSON

Mirror of World Opinion

City Manager Birthday

PRESENTLY only the old-timers will be able to recall the day when the city manager plan appeared on the American scene. It is now thirty years old. Brave little Staunton, Va., in January, 1908, cast precedent to the winds and passed an ordinance registering its decision to hire (not elect) a "general manager."

The International City Managers Association today counts 465 municipalities and seven counties operating under "approved" manager plans. They range in size from Polk City, Fla., with a population of 222, to Cincinnati, with a population of over 450,000. To qualify as "approved," the plan must provide for a manager appointed by and responsible solely to an elected legislative body, with broad powers of appointment and removal of administrative officers, subject to civil service regulations. . . .

The rapid growth of the movement has encouraged the development of a professional group of men technically qualified not to determine policies but to carry them out skillfully after the legislative body has determined them. . . .

The plan follows the pattern of the private business corporation, in which the board of directors chooses a general manager, to serve at its pleasure. Among other advantages claimed is the impossibility of deadlock between the executive and legislative body.
—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

"Too Much Upping?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Wide Horizon column in the Monitor entitled "Congress Inspects the Railroads" could have, I think, been captioned "Congress Passing the Buck." On the same page was an editorial, "Too Much Upping?" that explains some of the railroad troubles.

Surely the thinking man knows that he cannot spend his way to prosperity. He is learning it is what he saves and not what he earns that makes for prosperity. Railroad management knows this, but it seems to think it is easier to get higher freight rates from Congress than to swing public sentiment to what is right for all concerned.

Our American railroads need the same protection that would be awarded if under Government control. We do not need to expect miracles if such should take place. If the railroads were given the same protection today as the Government would demand, theirs would be a different status.

Working agreements between the managements and road crews need to be revamped. These agreements were, in a large part, made during the "horse and buggy days." A division of approximately one hundred miles was made in eight, ten, or twelve hours. That same division is made today in two and a half to six hours. Yet a full day's pay is allowed for this short day. The consumer is paying for this, and thousands are paying for it out of a wage of $2 for ten hours.

Another injustice imposed on the railroads is the present tax rate. Thousands of counties receive as much tax money today as twenty years back. Yet what has happened to the haul from those same counties in twenty years? Justice to all should be meted out.

Less expense to the railroads and cheaper freight rates might solve the problem for more revenue and better living conditions for all.

Sherman, Texas. RALPH T. OLIVER

"I am the Law"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial headed "I am the Law" leaves much to be desired. It may be that Mayor Hague is arbitrary, but I notice that Mr. Lippmann, having made an attack on Mayor Hague in the New York Herald Tribune, had to confess that he was in error.

The article also reflects on Vice-Chancellor Berry's ruling that "even peaceful picketing" must stop when the strikers' places are filled and the employer's business is operating in a normal manner.

Is your editorial writer sure that the picketing is done by "old workers"? Unions hire pickets just as some employers hire "finks." Mr. Chancellor Berry in ruling that a strike to force a closed shop is illegal was merely following the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts some ten years ago.

Cambridge, Mass. EDMUND A. WHITMAN